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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

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6 July 1982

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DETAILS ON ECOWAS SUMMIT MEETING GIVEN

London WEST AFRICA in English 7 Jun 82 pp 1492-1495

[Text] ALTHOUGH the ECOWAS Summit held on May 28-29 in Cotonou produced no spectacular decisions, and in one case made news by postponing a decision (see report and Matchet's Diary) there are nevertheless reasons to be encouraged by the state of the organisation.

The high attendance of Heads of State shows the importance they attach to ECOWAS, and their willingness to discuss in the open vexed questions, such as whether the CEAO should continue to exist within ECOWAS, are signs of health, there is still confidence that this is not an issue that need break the organisation. President Houphouët-Boigny, one of the CEAO's founders had, it was said, acknowledged that the CEAO would one day have to disappear, which had provided some encouragement to those who had doubted the ECOWAS-mindedness of some of the CEAO members.

At the same time, President Shehu Shagari was right to sound notes of warning in his own speech to the conference. "I believe," he said, "that not enough is being done at national level to demonstrate our commitment to the cause of the Community. Despite our goodwill and declared intentions, several of our protocols and

decisions are not being ratified as fast as reasonably expected. Even those ratified are hardly implemented to the spirit and letter".

He also stressed the need to involve the generality of the people with the work of the Community, using sporting links and mass communications and spoke of other ways in which the machinery of ECOWAS could be improved, but it was his point about non-implementation of decisions which many would especially endorse. Hence the warm reaction to the stock-taking exercise to be conducted by a five-man committee between now and November (and maybe beyond).

There are many remarkable aspects to the ECOWAS experiment. It now has a comprehensive set of programmes and increasingly operational institutions. But people still could ask, with justification, has it done anything? Does it not still exist much more on paper than in reality?

Welding 16 disparate countries together is no easy task, and the road is still a long one, but there were many in Cotonou who felt that the time for action was at last arriving, and that ECOWAS, for its own good, could not remain much longer, in the words of our correspondent, "trembling on the brink".

ECOWAS Trembling on the Brink

THE FIFTH session of the Heads of State of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), concluded its meeting on the evening of May 29 with the signing of a series of acts, and the reading of the communiqué by the ECOWAS Executive Secretary, Dr. Aboubacar Diaby-Ouattara. This wound up the two days' summit, known in ECOWAS jargon as the meeting of "the authority".

The leaders had spent part of the time in collective deliberations, but left plenty of opportunity for individual contacts of a kind which are part of the lifeblood of such summits. Thus the same day the seven heads of states of the West African Monetary Union (UMOA) had held an informal meeting, and there was a multiplicity of bilateral contacts, such as the Sha-

gari-Rawlings meeting (see Matchet's Diary).

The communiqué was the culmination of the massive amount of conscientious and serious work that has been going on in a series of ECOWAS meetings which have been taking place over the last two months, mostly here in Cotonou. These began with various commissions and continued through a meeting of agriculture ministers to a meeting of the board of directors of the ECOWAS Fund, culminating in ECOWAS's own Council of Ministers, who prepared the decisions of "the authority".

The communiqué included three points on energy, four on agriculture, one on citizenship, one on trade, five on social and cultural questions, one on headquarters of community institutions, two protocols and three conventions and concluded with the announcement that the next summit will be held in Conakry from May 27 to 29, next year.

The one point on trade was the biggest talking point and, although on the face of it disappointing, marked a crystallisation of relations between ECOWAS and the smaller groupings which exist within it, notably the CEAO and the Mano River Union.

It concerned more precisely the suspension of the application of article 20 of the Treaty of Lagos, which concerns the according of most-favoured nation treatment within the community. Article 20, with its implications of equality of treatment within ECOWAS has thus become the test-case clause of the treaty, which could make or mar the application of the whole programme of trade liberalisation, without which moves towards harmonisation of tariffs and eventual customs union are going to lack conviction. This was why the Heads of State felt, as a matter of urgency, that the ministerial committee on derogation be convened to re-examine the matter and to make proposals which will be submitted to the next ECOWAS Council of Ministers to be held in Cotonou in November this year.

According to the report of the Executive Secretary for the year 1981-82, this derogation committee at ministerial level had been set up during the year to examine the issues involved in the CEAO/MRU requests. This committee (whose report had been adopted at the previous ministers' session in Freetown last November) recommended the review of the different liberalisation schemes and compensation mechanisms and the simultaneous application of the three schemes (CEAO, MRU

and ECOWAS) for an interim period, during which studies on harmonisation of internal taxation of member states and of establishment of the Common External Tariff should be undertaken.

It also recommended the "consolidation of current rates and list of products that constitute the CEAO and MRU trade preferential system" and the application of ECOWAS customs and statistical documents. The authority chose, after some discussion — during which the CEAO/ECOWAS problem was, according to conference sources, clearly exposed — to postpone the issue, but not for long, as it were, because of the central nature of the trade issue in ECOWAS.

## Free trade zone by 1989

The Executive Secretary's report makes it clear that the liberalisation programme, which was officially approved in May, 1980, is trembling on the brink of becoming operational. He reminds us that it is an eight-year programme, designed to achieve a free trade zone in West Africa by 1989. Officially it started on May 28, 1981. The treaty envisages the elimination of all tariff and non-tariff barriers on all community originating goods and the compensation of loss of revenue by member states resulting from the tariff reductions. Tariffs on all unprocessed goods and traditional handicrafts should already be abolished. "It is with respect to industrial goods that a number of difficulties encountered have caused a delay in the implementation . . ."

His report notes that the list of priority industrial products, which are to be liberalised faster than other industrial goods, was adopted by the ECOWAS ministers in November, 1981 (with reservations from three of the CEAO members), and non-tariff barriers have also been defined and classified. In the course of the year a protocol on the definition of community enterprises was finally arrived at (as was indicated by President Siaka Stevens in his speech handing the chair to President Kerekou at the conference's opening session). If the authority did not pass on finally to approve it, this, I was told, was for technical rather than political reasons.

It may be noted that Ghana, Mauritania, Niger and Nigeria had reserves in the protocol. And Upper Volta on the entire protocol. Community enterprises' products should already have been in free circulation from May 28, 1981, according to the Executive Secretary's report but this is



clearly in theory until the protocol is approved.

If trade is, not surprisingly, still creating difficulties before finally taking off, there is reason to be encouraged by other aspects of ECOWAS's development. On energy, for example, a great deal has been happening during the year and an energy symposium in Freetown in November made a valuable contribution to the formulation of an energy programme based on three reports, on energy for agriculture, industry and public consumption and infrastructure. At the same time the authority approved the creation of an Energy Resources Development Fund within the ECOWAS Fund, to which member states would contribute voluntarily and also declared 1983-1993 as Reafforestation (or tree-planting) decade for ECOWAS.

On agriculture the authority adopted proposals embodied in the ECOWAS Agricultural Development Strategy, a framework document which had been adopted by the Agriculture Ministers' meeting earlier in the month. The authority said the communiqué also adopted specific decisions relating to the production of selected cattle species and the choice of breeding centres and, interestingly, a separate decision calling for solidarity among member states during international negotiations on primary agricultural products. Although this has obvious relevance to the Ivory Coast's recent position on cocoa, it figures in the agricultural strategy document not just with regard to common positions but suggesting an advance market information system for the benefit of producers and at a later stage suggests "the community could intervene to stabilise the receipts for commodities sold on fluctuating world markets by member states".

In the keynote speech which President Shehu Shagari made to a closed session of the conference, which was subsequently attached to the communiqué as an official document, he commended particularly to his colleagues "A community target of self-sufficiency in food production within the next five years," which he said himself was much more than provided for in the Lagos Plan of action and, indeed, was much more ambitious than the Agricultural strategy adopted by the summit, which speaks of "sub-regional self-sufficiency by the year 2000".

The Nigerian President said that he was convinced this target could be achieved, "given our agricultural potential in this sub-region, coupled by strong political

commitment" (both the energy and agricultural programmes of ECOWAS will be the subject of future articles in *West Africa*).

The summit also adopted an amendment to the treaty concerning the citizenship protocol, also referred to by President Stevens at the opening session as one of ECOWAS's achievements in the past year.

The remaining points in the communiqué dealt with social and cultural fields, such as the establishment of a cultural exchange programme, the organisation of sporting activities, the establishment of an ECOWAS prize (as recommended in the Executive Secretary's report) for exceptional performance and personal contribution in the scientific, technological, health, science . . . and cultural fields or a significant act in any other field which promotes the ideals of the Community.

Mention was also made in the communiqué of the application of the free movement of peoples (i.e., the promotion of free movement by tourism promotion and reduction of travel costs) and a public enlightenment programme on the objectives programmes and achievements of ECOWAS. Similarly the authority approved decisions on the award of ECOWAS scholarships, a student exchange programme and the establishment of an *ad hoc* committee on the equivalence of certificates in ECOWAS.

The whole question of the financing of buildings for the headquarters of both the Secretariat and the Fund was finally resolved with a decision that "The Community be responsible for financing the construction of the headquarters of the institutions" adding that that of the Fund must begin with immediate effect. The problem arose here because originally Nigeria had said that while offering temporary accommodation it would finance the eventual construction of Secretariat buildings themselves. It was, I am told, the intervention of President Houphouët-Boigny that helped persuade the conference that this was a budgetary burden they had to accept; that it was not normal for an organisation not to own its own office buildings. The Nigerians in the present financial situation were probably secretly relieved. Not for the first time had the Ivorian President come to the aid of ECOWAS.

The protocols on citizenship, the ECOWAS "brown card" for motor vehicle liability insurance and the conventions which regulate inter-state road transport

and transit of goods along international lines plus the convention on mutual administrative assistance in customs matters, are all designed to assist in the progressive easing of the free movement of goods and people an essential part of the ECOWAS ideal.

One point not mentioned in the authority communiqué, decided by the Council of Ministers which the Heads of State certain-

ly discussed is the establishment of a committee of five (Nigeria, Senegal, Benin, Togo and Sierra Leone) to take stock of the community after seven years. This had been called for by the Executive Secretary in his report, and will produce a report, particularly on the difficult question of the imperfect implementation of community decisions, for the next meeting of ministers in November.

### Matchet's Diary

IN TERMS of presidential presences this ECOWAS summit was probably one of the most successful since the Organisation began seven years ago. There were 12 heads Heads of State present, plus two Prime Ministers (Pedro Pires from Cape Verde and Victor Saude Maria from Guinea Bissau), plus the Mali Finance Minister, Drissa Keita and the Gambian Development Minister Dr. Manneh. Thus of the Heads of State all the big guns were there, notably the Nigerian, Ivoirian and Senegalese presidents as well as the outgoing chairman, President Stevens of Sierra Leone and the man who was named this year's chairman, President Mathieu Kerekou of Benin, an informal energetic figure, never short of a wisecrack or a traditional observation, who, when speech-making, tends to declaim.

Inevitably Flt-Lt. J. J. Rawlings from Ghana was a centre of attention, especially since it was not known until the last minute whether he was indeed going to come to the Summit. That he did was very much in line with Ghana's known commitment to ECOWAS, as witnessed by the recent payment of arrears in contributions in spite of Ghana's present financial difficulties.

Rawlings' first entry to the Conference Hall of the PLM-Aledjo Hotel (formerly known as the Ocam Village after the 1979 Ocam Conference for which it was originally constructed), was a piece of pure theatre, since he entered last in the company of President Sekou Touré of Guinea, and was immediately the cynosure of the press photographers. He was dressed in beret and anorak, Sékou Touré in classical white boubou and hat, and together they made a remarkable pair — old revolutionary, young revolutionary.

There were a number of reports that President Houphouët-Boigny of the Ivory Coast who, although marginally younger than President Stevens has by virtue of his

authority with the Francophones, established a role as elder statesman of the groupings shows some distaste for the whole Rawlings idea.

The Ghanaian leader, however, in his first sortie out of Ghana since December 31 was, on the whole, on his best behaviour, and certainly made the right noises to the Nigerians, having requested the meeting with Alhaji Shehu Shagari in the first place.

Two touches for students of Rawlings-worship: Nigerian girls on the balcony of the PLM-Aledjo blew kisses to him on arrival, and one called out "Isn't he cute". Secondly, his departure from Cotonou Airport, with crowd scenes of great enthusiasm, with even Beninois soldiers reaching out to touch him, was capped by the way the Ghana Air Force aircraft (according to rumour and certainly in legend piloted by himself) suddenly went into a 45 degree angle swoop, again to the ecstasy of the crowd below.

The lowest profile at the Summit was that of Samuel Doe, now usually referred to as Commander-in-Chief, although still, one supposes, Master Sergeant. The flamboyant armed figure in fatigues who shocked the ECOWAS Summit in Lomé in 1980 has become a sleek figure in a suit, with plump cheeks and horn-rims, the very model of a young technocrat.

## Matter of perspective

AS INDICATED in an article on another page, the main talking point at this Summit concerned the requests for derogation from the CEAO (the six-nation Francophone West African community) and the Mano River Union in relation to the trade liberalisation programme. The serious problem here centres on the CEAO, for



the MRU is much less advanced in its own trade liberalisation, and there is wide agreement that it should not present a problem.

I put the issue to ECOWAS' Executive Secretary, Dr. Ouattara, who urged me to keep the question in perspective. The CEAO, he stressed, does not provide for any eventual free trade zone, as ECOWAS clearly does. The CEAO may have been able, as was being said in the conference corridors to achieve a 65 per cent tariff reduction, but, unlike ECOWAS, it does not have a zero target. It is also organised on a different basis, with a regional co-operation tax (TCR) which is paid at different rates in different member states for the same product (i.e., beer will have a different TCR in Mali and in the Ivory Coast), so there is a built-in idea of compensation as there is in ECOWAS, only the way it is worked out is different.

Dr. Ouattara's reaction to the way the Heads of State handled the problem was to say that it showed a "political willingness to deal with the matter now and not to let it drag on unnecessarily" so the decision was that there should be only a short delay (i.e. until November).

On the more general point of the decision to appoint an *ad hoc* committee of five ministers to look at the implementation of ECOWAS decisions and review the running of the organisation, Dr. Ouattara says "I wanted this meeting to be what it turned out to be". He sees the five ministers as helping him. "They are going to respond to my initiatives." All of which should give added interest to the next ECOWAS ministers' meeting in Cotonou in November.

Many of the same points were made to me by the Director of the ECOWAS Fund, Robert C. Tubman, who is particularly happy that the ECOWAS Fund (full title ECOWAS Fund for Co-operation, Compensation and Development) is now ready for action with its first project, the \$25m.

communications network (as mentioned in *West Africa's* special issue two weeks ago). The Fund has now been given authorisation to conclude loan agreements with the EDF, the EIB and Italy, although the use of facilities for export credit in UK, Sweden and France has been delayed for the time being as it was felt the Fund was sufficiently capitalised.

Mr. Tubman was also pleased that the Fund now has authorisation to start work on its new headquarters, for which land has been made available in Lomé, in an area on the *Boulevard Circulaire* where infrastructure is already available. Designs and plans for the building, which is expected to cost around \$10m., will start immediately.

On the other aspect of the Fund's work, trade compensation, he said that while no countries have yet lost money through redundancy tariffs on industrial products, mechanisms were ready for when the trade liberalisation programme does go forward.

Mr. Tubman confirmed that the relations between Fund and Secretariat have been improved once it had been decided that the Fund should be properly established on a sound financial basis. There had been some overlapping and lack of clarity as to responsibilities, but now it was established that the managing director reports to the Board of Directors just as the Executive Secretariat is controlled by the Council of Ministers. This confirms the generally held view that since matters came to a head at the Dakar summit in 1979 Fund-Secretariat relations have vastly improved, and that institutional relations are now functional.

Asked for his view on the summit in general Mr. Tubman said that of the three he had been to, this one represented a high point, and it was important that, after seven years, the community should do some stock taking in the form of the special ministerial committee that is to look at the whole future of the community.

JOINT POLITICAL BUREAU-GOVERNMENT MEETING ON ECONOMIC BILLS

Brazzaville MWETI in French 22 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] From the press release filed yesterday by Comrade Florent Ntsiba, member of the Political Bureau, head of the Department of Press, Propaganda and Information, and minister of information, postal services and telecommunications; it appears that during their joint meeting presided over by Comrade Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the CC of the Congolese Labor Party, president of the Republic, head of state, and president of the Council of Ministers; the Political Bureau and the Government proceeded to study and to finalize three bills of vital economic importance to our country.

These involve:

- a draft investment code;
- draft legislation including a mining code;
- draft legislation modifying and amending the forestry code.

All of these bills are inspired in their conception as well as in their wording by the directives of the Third Special Congress which, as everyone remembers, stressed the urgency of filling in the gaps and correcting the legal shortcomings which are detrimental to the rational development of the national resources.

With regard to the 5-Year Plan being executed, these bills are consistent with the accompanying measures required to accomplish the planned objectives.

In examining the three bills listed above very closely, and giving them an appropriate form and content, the members of the Political Bureau and the Government have been anxious to perform valuable work by providing our people with additional instruments for the struggle on the work and production front. In so doing, it is a matter of protecting the national heritage, preserving the ideals of the Revolution, and seeing that the wealth derived from the Congolese land benefits the people. As the mining and forestry sectors are of strategic importance to the national economy, there is no doubt that in a few days the bills pertaining to them studied yesterday will receive the considerate attention of the Central Committee plenum before being sent to our National Popular Assembly.

# RESULTS OF NATIONAL MONETARY COMMITTEE MEETING

Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 21 Apr 82 pp 3, 4

[Text] Brazzaville, 21 Apr--The National Monetary Committee met yesterday at the Bank of Central African States, presided over by Comrade Itihi Ossetoumba Lekoundzou, minister of finance.

The Committee studied the development of certain economic indicators between October 1981 and January 1982. It noted the good progress of the cocoa and coffee harvests, and the steadiness of forestry and mining production during the period under consideration.

The Committee examined the Congo's monetary situation as of 31 December 1981. The situation reveals a very accentuated surge in the money and quasi-money supply between March and December 1981.

In contrast to this trend in the money supply, a withdrawal by the State from the monetary sector, a strong growth in economic credits, and a continued strengthening of the country's net foreign assets were noted.

Examination of the situation of the Bank itself as of 31 January 1982 showed:

- an increase in the lending institution's foreign assets,
- a call for Central Bank funds by the Public Treasury, and, finally, more instances of banks resorting to refinancing, particularly between October 1981 and January 1982.

Simultaneously, the Bank's liabilities for the same period increased 41 percent.

The reserve ratio for demand deposits by foreign investors was at the comfortable level of 67.8 percent as of 31 January 1982.

After having examined the report of the Bank's board of directors meeting held on 24 March in Libreville, the Board proceeded to raise the ceilings for short term financing to the Congo.

Finally, the Committee examined the requests for short and middle term refinancing presented to it by the banks.

The Committee has decided to hold its next meeting during the first half of July 1982.

9693

CSO: 4719/903

OFNACOM SAID TO BE IN CONSTANT PROGRESSION

Brazzaville ETUMBA in French No 641, 24 Apr 82 p 4

[Article by B.J. Ouabari, Ministry of Commerce attache: "OFNACOM: A Firm in Constant Progression"]

[Excerpt] The board of directors of OFNACOM [National Marketing Office] met in regular session from 9:30 am to 2:10 pm on Saturday, 17 April 1982 in the conference room at the Ministry of Protection, presided over by Comrade Elenga-Ngaporo, minister of commerce. The Board closed the accounts for fiscal year 1981.

The sales volume attained as of 31 December 1981, which amounts to 10.482 billion CFA francs as compared to 6.819 billion CFA francs as of 31 December 1980, or an increase of 53.72 percent, exceeds the sales goal forecast of 7.330 billion CFA francs in the 1981 recovery plan by 43 percent.

Let us point out that during the past fiscal year, the company paid the State the sum of 1.194 billion CFA francs on fiscal debentures and real estate, and through self-financing realized an investment program totaling 800.9 million CFA francs, representing 77 percent of all investments realized by the company from its establishment in 1964 to the year 1980.

Net profits for the fiscal year amount to 177.564 million CFA francs after depreciations, various operating allowances, and taxes, as compared to 179.564 CFA francs for fiscal year 1980. Net profits could have been better if, in the context of runaway inflation, the company hadn't insisted on stabilizing 1981 sales prices at the 1980 level, centering its efforts around increasing the volume of goods sold and satisfying the consumer as far as prices for basic necessities were concerned, thus giving up the pursuit of maximum profit.

Examination of various other indicators of economic activity in 1981 established that the company was progressing on the whole, and that the trends toward recovery launched in previous years were confirmed in 1981.

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CSO: 4719/903

## BRIEFS

SAVCONGO RESUMES OPERATION--Brazzaville, 22 April 1982--The Congolese soap company SAVCONGO is going to resume activity after 2 months of interruption following a shortage of raw materials including palm oil. The oil, which is produced by RNPC [National Administration of Palm Plantations of the Congo] whose plant is located in Etoumbi in the Cuvette region, cannot be shipped to Brazzaville due to the considerable drop in the water level in the Congo River. In fact, the low water level reached by the river does not allow normal boat traffic up to the gateways of the operation area. This situation was very quickly felt in the capital where soap has become scarce. Meanwhile, the RNPC is conserving a rather large stock of oil: 500 to 600 tons of palm oil. In 1983 this capacity will be able to be increased, and SAVCONGO will be able to increase its consumption from 2,000 to 3,500 tons. SAVCONGO, which has already received all of its raw materials, is only waiting for its last replenishment of palm oil from RNPC. The manager of the company has said that his company has experienced considerable improvements. In 1982, it will be able to produce more than 5,400 tons of finished product. Of course, 80 percent of its production is consumed by the Congolese. SAVCONGO previously had some problems, particularly with sales of its product due to "illegal imports" of Zairian soap specifically which invaded the Congolese market. Under these conditions, the price of the Congolese soap was no longer competitive. [Text] [Brazzaville BULLETIN QUOTIDIEN DE L'ACI in French 22 Apr 82 p 3] 9693

CSO: 4719/903

## TRIPARTITE INFORMATION COORDINATION LAUDED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 May 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Information Coordination to Rebuff Enemy Schemes"]

[Text] Socialist Ethiopia, Democratic Yemen and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya have been the target of slanderous propaganda in the imperialist press, especially after they signed the Aden Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. The Treaty's primary objective is to promote understanding and cooperation among the peoples of the three countries but it has been subjected to gross misinterpretation in imperialist circles. Right from the beginning it was made very clear by the signatories that the Tripartite Treaty is not directed against any third country.

In view of the fact that the three countries need to coordinate their information policy to achieve the objectives of the Treaty, the Second Information Committee Meeting of the signatories of the Aden Treaty has reached an agreement to strengthen mass media cooperation and coordination.

The agreement seeks to strengthen the information organs in the three countries and provide jointly the necessary facilities to develop and promote their effectiveness. This is a significant step forward since the mass media in the three countries are in various stages of development. Moreover, through joint resources, the mass media in the three countries would facilitate efforts to rebuff imperialist pressures and acts of blackmail and contribute to the establishment of a new international information order.

Despite the efforts of UNESCO and other international forums, establishment of a new international information order has not been possible due mainly to the intransigence of the information monopoly in the capitalist countries. The signatories of the Aden Treaty have been making their contribution to the setting up of such an international infor-

ination order through participation in the Non-aligned News Agencies Pool. The coordination of the information policies of Socialist Ethiopia, Democratic Yemen and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya will definitely strengthen the Pool as well.

In order to extricate themselves from the stranglehold of Western news monopolies, the three countries have agreed to strengthen their ties with the socialist community which supports the struggle of their peoples for freedom, social progress and peace. Forging close cooperation with the socialist community the mass media of the Aden Treaty states would be in a position to draw useful experience.

The agreement just signed on mass media cooperation is wide in scope and depth. As was stated during the signing of the agreement, it will go a long way in implementing the Friendship and Cooperation Agreement signed by the leaders of the three countries and the major issues discussed and decisions passed by the Political Committee.

Practical implementation of the agreement will be a decisive factor in foiling enemy propaganda campaigns, which are taking various forms and assuming new dimensions. That the imperialists will not voluntarily stop their hostile propaganda is a well known fact. What is needed is to counter such enemy propaganda by joint effort in a spirit of revolutionary solidarity. To accomplish this it is first of all necessary to coordinate the information policy of the three fraternal countries. The agreement is, therefore, a laudable step in that direction. For that the Second Information Committee Meeting in Addis Ababa deserves due appreciation for having lived up to the trust placed upon it by the peoples and governments of the Tripartite Treaty member states.



## COUNTRY MOVES TOWARDS EFFECTIVE DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Woubetu Taye]

[Text]

Enemies of the popular revolution whose acts to subvert and arrest the fundamental changes aimed at improving the lot of the masses through arms had failed, had at a certain stage to resort to subtle tactics. The prominent one was to interfere with the normal flow of goods and services between the urban and rural areas.

However, swift and effective measures were taken to curb such plots. Cooperative shops were organized in every *kebele* to supply residents with basic commodities and services.

The Ethiopian Domestic Distribution Corporation (EDDC) supplied the cooperative shops with manufactured goods while the Agricultural Marketing Corporation (AMC) provided grain at fixed prices. These measures have done well in protecting the population from profiteering merchants and middlemen.

To facilitate the effective distribution of basic commodities in a decentralized way, the Addis Ababa Basic Commodities Supply Corporation (ABCSC) was established in July, 1980. The corporation has made a notable progress in fulfilling its ob-

jectives.

The objective of the corporation is to stabilize the distribution of basic commodities and prices in order to stop the cost of living from spiralling. By strengthening cooperative shops, it will help the formation of urban dwellers consumers' cooperatives.

To help protect the quality of grain and cereals in line with the standard set by the government was one of the tasks of the corporation. Accordingly, it periodically analyzes the demand, supply and distribution aspects of basic commodities so as to be able to forecast future trends taking into consideration the rapid increase in the population of the city.

The first task of the corporation was to establish central stores in all the 25 Highers to serve the 284 *kebeles* within the city. Commodities are supplied on quota basis.

During the first six months of its establishment, it supplied Addis Ababans with 411,596 quintals of various grains and cereals worth 13,176,452 Birr. This period only covered Highers 3, 13, 21 and 25 which had central stores at the time. High-

ers 6 and 5 were supplied from other central stores. In most cases the Highers were only able to purchase 50 per cent of their quotas between July and December, 1980.

### Supplied Items

At the beginning, difficulties were encountered in supplying all that is required to the central stores in the Highers due to the shortage of transportation facilities. Financial problems faced by some *kebele* cooperative shops could not be tackled, as the corporation was unable to provide credit facilities.

The amount of goods supplied to the *kebeles* from July to December, 1981 has, however, shown a marked increase. That 688,150 quintals of grain was supplied to city dwellers compared to the 401,351 quintals during the first six months of the corporation's life clearly indicates the notable progress made. This is an increase of 71 per cent over the original.

This was the case because the amount of grain supplied by AMC has increased and the operational capabilities of cooperative shops has improved through the acquisition of additional manpower and capital.

In a report, the corporation pointed out some weaknesses of the cooperative shops, the major one being the equal rationing of goods to all families, whether big or small in some *kebeles*. Another problem is the passing over of some goods certain individuals bought from the shops to profiteering merchants to be sold on the black market.

Goods worth 33,092,843 Birr were distributed between July and December, 1981 mostly *teff*. It being the staple diet of Ethiopians, 311,245 quintals costing 16,623,363 Birr and

making up 45.24 per cent of all the grain supplied was disposed off through the *kebele* co-op shops.

82,042 quintals of wheat accounting for 11.92 per cent of the total grain supply was distributed at a cost of 3,982,927 Birr while 88,068 quintals of barley worth 3,786,922 Birr was also supplied. It made up 12.80 per cent of the total grain supply. The quantity of sorghum supplied was 17,656 quintals and that of maize 63,812 quintals. The sorghum costed 813,514 Birr, while the maize was valued at 2,041,980 Birr.

125,243 quintals of peas, chickpeas, beans and lentils worth 5,844,137 Birr were also distributed in the six months ending December, 1981.

### Manufactured Goods

An analysis of the data of the manufactured goods distributed by the corporation indicates that they were worth 29,579,316 Birr with Sugar, at a cost of 12,327,419 Birr, taking the first place constituting all the goods supplied. Other items which were prominent are table salt, coffee, soap, canvas shoes, blankets, bed-sheets, tea and stationery.

From what has been done up to now and the forward upsurge of the popular revolution it will not take long for every family to be supplied with essential goods at reasonable prices. There will of course be a transfer of the inflationary trends from the industrialized countries through the import of such items as textiles, soap and others.

At home also this trend is likely to be felt because of the rise in the price of oil and oil products used for running the factories. In certain cases, the Revolutionary Government has to subsidize industrial establishments to offset the negative effects

it will have on the buying power of the masses whose income is limited.

Steps are also being taken to increase the amount of manufactured essential goods like textile products through the expansion of existing factories and the establishment of new ones with bigger production capacities. As time passes by and more efforts are exerted, it is a matter for no doubt that an effective distribution system will be established in the country.

CSO: 4700/1420

## ADDIS TO BE HEADQUARTERS OF PAN-AFRICAN DOCUMENTATION, INFORMATION SYSTEM

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

**ADDIS ABABA (EH) —** An estimated 46 to 50 million Birr will be required to finance the construction of a building complex in Addis Ababa which will serve as the future headquarters of the Pan-African Documentation and Information System (PADIS), it was revealed here yesterday.

Mr. Julin Quirino-Lanhounmey, Director of PADIS told our reporter that another 20 million Birr will be needed to build a huge international conference centre with a seating capacity for 3,000 persons. It will also have a projection hall for 1,000 persons. Mr. Quirino said there will also be an African museum, where each country can stage a national exhibition. He said permanent offices equipped with the necessary facilities will be provided to international and governmental organizations that usually meet in Addis Ababa.

According to the director of PADIS, the building complex will have a 24-storey main structure, which will have 32 offices on each floor as well as two committee rooms, each with 50 seats. The complex will include a five-storey building, housing an international clinic and a special computer and electronic equipment building consisting of five floors.

The planned PADIS headquarters will have multi-purpose sports facilities for football, basketball, volleyball, three tennis courts and an Olympic-size swimming pool. The entire complex will be electronically guarded using PADIS's sophisticated equipment.

Mr. Quirino said that special attention has been paid to the press with the provision of a special hall with radio and television studios directly linked to the Ethiopian telecommunications network to the outside world.

The director further disclosed that the complex is to be built on 12 hectares of land which has been provided by the Ethiopian government as its contribution towards the realization of the PADIS project. It was learnt that PADIS has now its offices at Africa Hall.

Discussing financial matters, the director said that PADIS has already started collecting funds for the project, the construction of which is to begin after the approval of funds from the regular budget of the United Nations in September. He said the UNDP has decided to patronize and assist PADIS in its efforts to raise the necessary funds. Construction work on the building complex might possibly start in March 1983 and it is expected to take

at least three years to complete the project.

The Pan-African Documentation and Information System came into being on January 1, 1980 with the director and his secretary. At present it has a staff of 50 which is growing rapidly. By the time the building complex gets completed, PADIS hopes to have a staff of 200 in Addis Ababa in addition to 20 people that will be posted in each of the five sub-regional offices. Meanwhile, several experts will be assigned to serve in PADIS national centres functioning in each African country.

The Pan-African Documentation and Information System is a body sponsored by the UN Economic Commission for Africa (ECA), which is its executive agency. PADIS was created with the view to enabling African member states, universities, research institutions and private organizations involved in development activities to have readily accessible bibliographical, conventional and non-conventional statistical series as well as numerical and

technological data. Such information is considered useful in making the right decisions at the right moment for the right purpose, whether such data is available in Africa or outside the continent.

Mr. Quirino-Lanhounmey said PADIS gathers its information from national documentation centres in each country as well as private organizations. It places them at the disposal of users through its network and the satellite system of its own to be installed in the future. The information at PADIS is to be stored in various forms, such as hard copies, micro-films, micro-fiches, computer tapes and computer discs.

The director said the founding of PADIS will help bring about a technological revolution in Africa. "But the main problem facing us, he said, "will be at users level." He said because of this the need arises to introduce revolution in thinking, which will allow Africans to keep pace with the speed of the on-going technological evolution in the world.

CSO: 4700/1420

## ETHIOPIA, PDRY, LIBYA SIGN ACCORD ON MASS MEDIA COOPERATION

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

**ADDIS ABABA (ENA) —** The Second Information Committee Meeting of the signatories of the Aden Tripartite Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation ended here yesterday with the signing of an agreement on mass media co-operation and co-ordination.

The agreement is within the framework of the Aden Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation between Socialist Ethiopia, Democratic Yemen and the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya as well as in furtherance of the recommendation of the Political Committee of the three countries. It is aimed at promoting and augmenting the role of the information media of the three fraternal countries in repulsing imperialist, Zionist, reactionary and racist propaganda.

It was signed by Comrade Girma Yilma, Minister of Information and National Guidance and COPWE Central Committee member, Comrade Mohammed Abdul Quawi, Chairman of the State Committee for Information of Democratic Yemen and Brother Abdul Rahman Sheigum, Secre-

tary of the Administrative Committee of the Revolutionary Mass Media of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya who headed respective delegations during the three-day session of the Second Information Committee Meeting held at the International Service of Radio Voice of Revolutionary Ethiopia.

In order to further promote and augment the role of the information media, the three countries agreed to,

"Strengthen the information organs in the three states and provide jointly the necessary facilities to develop and promote their effectiveness,

"Exert efforts to dismantle imperialist information monopoly and to contribute their share towards the establishment of a new international information order which will reflect the genuine aspirations of the world and their legitimate ambitions in particular the developing countries,

"Strengthen ties with the socialist community which supports the struggle of our peoples for freedom, social

progress and peace.

Speaking after the signing of the agreement, Comrade Girma Yilma noted that the work undertaken by the meeting and its outcome would go a long way in implementing the Friendship and Cooperation Agreement signed by the leaders of the three countries and the major issues discussed and decisions passed by the Political Committee.

Comrade Girma said that each signatory member of the Tripartite Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Agreement must exert every effort for the attainment of the goals of the agreement just signed. In this regard he noted the need for the practical implementation of the accord reached for cooperation in the area of information.

Comrade Mohammed Abdul Quawi on his part referred to the great significance of the outcome of the meeting, noting that it was the first step towards the struggle ahead which demands sacrifice and concerted effort.

Comrade Mohammed Abdul Quawi said the outcome of the meeting was significant since it also enabled repre-

sentatives of the three countries to exchange experiences.

Brother Abdul Rahman Shelgum likewise stressed that the agreement was a reflection of the three countries' will to translate into practice their joint agreement and that it would lay the basis for future measures to be charted out by the Third Information Committee Meeting to take place in Aden.

Leaders of the delegations of the three countries thanked all those who contributed to the success of the meeting and pledged to contribute their due shares for the execution of the agreement.

He underlined the decisiveness of the just launched agreement on cooperation in the field of information in foiling enemy propaganda campaigns.

Brother Abdul Rahman Shelgum and the delegation led by him were seen off on departure by Comrade Girma Yilma, Brother Khalifa Ahmed Bazalia and officials of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance.

CSO: 4700/1420

## WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF NON-ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 May 82 p 3

[Article by Derije Balcha in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

The major news items highlighted during the week by *Serto Ader*, organ of the Central Committee of COPWE, were an assessment of the Second Congress of UDAs here in the capital, the on-going AETU and AEPA elections at all levels, the departure for Khartoum of a high-level Ethiopian delegation, the unwavering support of progressive forces for the struggle of the peoples of Africa, and the sacrifices being paid by the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia in the struggle being waged to realize the ultimate objectives of the Revolution.

As regards the sacrifices of the Revolutionary Army, *Serto Ader* pointed out the repeated anti-people and counter-revolutionary machinations of forces of imperialism and reaction against the Ethiopian Revolution and the victory scored by the Revolutionary Army backed by the popular support of the broad masses. In this connection the COPWE CC organ outlined the activities of the Revolution-

ary Army in line with the realization of the objectives of the Red Star Multi-faceted Revolutionary Campaign in Eritrea region.

It underlined that the gallantry and socialist patriotism of the Revolutionary Army arises from its class consciousness and unity of purpose with the broad masses. The paper further stated that besides proving its combat capability by way of dealing death blows to the enemies of the broad masses, the Revolutionary Army is also proving its popular character by way of organizing and agitating the masses as well as taking part in production activities.

### Democratic Rights

This fact, *Serto Ader* reiterated, has gained the Revolutionary Army admiration from friends and foes alike. To this, the paper cited the testimony of former members of the separatist bandit groups, who were either captured or gave themselves after having understood the anti-people motives of the



bandit groups. The COPWE CC organ underlined the sacrifices being paid and the victories scored by the Revolutionary Liberation Army to rout the bandits, organise the masses and create conducive conditions for their active participation in the on-going national construction process.

The Second Congress of urban dwellers' Associations (UDAs) held here in the capital last Sunday was taken up the editorial column of the Oromo language weekly *Barisa*. The paper pointed out the part played by UDAs in the intensification of the class struggle and in serving as forums for the broad masses to exercise their democratic rights. As regards the purpose of the Second Congress of UDAs, *Barisa* underlined that they have served a vital purpose for assessing past activities and charting out future plans.

The Oromo language weekly further noted that in as much as UDAs have served a vital role in coordinating the revolutionary activities of the urban masses, there were weaknesses manifested in the course of their development. The fact that the Revolutionary Government and COPWE have shown prime concern for the strengthening of mass organizations has created conducive conditions for the strengthening of the structural organization of UDAs, *Barisa* stated.

A feature article carried in one of

the issues of the Amharic daily *Addis Zemen*, dwelt upon the efforts being exerted to consolidate world peace. In this connection, the paper pointed out that among the dominating features of the contemporary epoch is the hovering threat of war. Accordingly, the paper underlined that whereas socialist and peace-loving forces continued to exert maximum efforts to strengthen world peace and stability, the forces of imperialism and reaction are engaged in all sorts of anti-people activities.

### Tireless Efforts

The article in *Zemen* which cited its source as the monthly publication of the Ethiopian Peace and Solidarity Committee, outlined the problems faced by the peoples of the world due to the large size of weapons of mass destruction in the hands of hegemonistic forces. This threat, the article underlined, cannot be removed through the struggle of only a single country or two, and recalled the recent peace demonstrations held in various countries of Europe in protest against the arms race. In this connection, the tireless efforts of the Soviet Union and the World Peace Council to strengthen world peace and stability were underscored.

An editorial comment by the Amharic daily stressed the significance of road transport in the on-going construction process. *Zemen* pointed out that this sector is among the areas

the Revolutionary Government attached due emphasis in efforts to promote the betterment of the life of the people. The paper underlined the concerted efforts being made by the Ethiopian Transport Construction Authority, the broad masses, the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and other agencies closely linked with rural development activities to realize the desired targets.

The paper noted that although the economic means of the country does not yet allow for the rapid expansion of developed road construction network, the active participation of the masses and the close collaboration of the Revolutionary Government have enabled the accomplishment of ambitious programmes. This, *Zemen* pointed out, has resulted in the connection, through roads of different districts and provinces in the administrative regions of the country.

### Bright Future

In an editorial comment, the Amharic weekly, *Yezareitu Ethiopia*, highlighted the need for the further strengthening of AETU to enable the working class to fulfil its historic duties. The paper made note of the role Ethiopian workers played in safeguarding the gains of the Revolution and the sovereignty of the Motherland and underlined the successful progress of the current elections at all levels under the guidance of

### COPWE

In the second part of its editorial, *Yezareitu* wrote about the Second Congress of UDAs here in the capital. In this regard, the paper pointed out the democratic features of the discussions held in the various *kebeles* and the active participation of *kebele* residents not only in citing weaknesses but also in seeking solutions to the problems indicated.

The Second Information Committee Meeting of the signatories of the Aden Tripartite Treaty of Friendship and Co-operation was covered in the editorial column of the Arabic language weekly, *Al-Alem*. The paper pointed out that many meetings have been held since the signing of the Aden Treaty with the view to realizing the objectives of the Tripartite Treaty and this has played a significant role in frustrating imperialist schemes in various areas.

In this connection, *Al-Alem* noted the role revolutionary media would play in curbing imperialist machinations in the Middle East, in southern Africa and the Indian Ocean. It is with this in view that the revolutionary leadership of the three countries closely follow the activities of the Information Committee meeting. Not only the peoples of the three countries but all progressive and peace-loving forces wish the committee meeting success, *Al-Alem* concluded.

## COMRADE FIKRE-SELASSIE INAUGURATES MIZAN-TEPPI FEEDER ROAD IN KAFFA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

**JIMMA (ENA)** — Continuing his working tour in Kaffa region, Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderess, PMAC Secretary-General and COPWE Executive Committee member Thursday inaugurated the Mizan-Teppi feeder road in Gimira province built by a Cuban construction brigade.

When Comrade Fikre-Selassie arrived in Mizan town to inaugurate the new feeder road, he was accorded warm welcome by the members of the construction brigades of Mottu-Algie and Mizan-Teppi and the inhabitants of Yekki and Shekki districts.

Following the inauguration of the feeder road which links Shekki district in Kaffa region with Yekki district in Illubabor region, Comrade Fikre-Selassie presented prizes and certificates to Cuban and Ethiopian comrades who contributed immensely to the implementation of the Mizan-Teppi and Mottu-Algie projects.

Present at the inaugural ceremony were Comrade Addis Tedla, PMAC Standing Committee member, Deputy Chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC), and COPWE Executive Committee Member, Ministers, COPWE Central Committee members, senior officials of Kaffa region, Comrade

Raul Curbello Morales, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and Head of Ethio-Cuban Co-operation and Comrade Buena-ventura Reyes Acosta, the Ambassador of Cuba to Socialist Ethiopia.

In a statement at the inaugural ceremony of the feeder road, Comrade Fikre-Selassie paid tribute to Cuban Comrades who under the guidance of their Communist Party and particularly of Comrade Fidel Castro stood steadfastly alongside the Ethiopian Revolution and dedicated their priceless lives to the revolutionary cause by coming thousands of miles from their homeland.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie declared that the friendship and relations of Cuba and Ethiopia were based on the principles of proletarian internationalism and that their unity and solidarity cannot be affected whatsoever by the machinations of imperialism.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie further noted that the fact that the Cuban Comrades have stood alongside the Ethiopian people in the battle front and are participating in the national reconstruction endeavour attests to their committed stand for the welfare of peoples, equality, freedom and prosperity.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie said that

Cuban scholars and doctors were rendering services in higher institutions of learning and hospitals in the country while over 150 Ethiopians are currently pursuing higher education in Cuba to become medical doctors.

Comrade Fikre-Selassie stated that the Cuban comrades were harnessing the idly flowing rivers of the country to be utilised for development undertakings and were also training compatriots in this area.

Members of the defunct regime had neglected the construction of roads thus blocking the masses from knowing each other and benefiting from the country's natural resources, Comrade Fikre-Selassie said, adding that after the upsurge of the Revolution a drastic transformation in the life of the Ethiopian masses had been registered as a result of the priority and attention given by the Revolutionary Government to the construction of road networks.

The people of the area and the entire road, Comrade Fikre-Selassie stated, will not only contribute to the country's economic construction but also provide the people of the area with the opportunity to brighten their political consciousness, get organized and acquire education. This will in turn create conducive conditions for the expansion of communications net works, and economic development along the effort being undertaken to build a new society, Comrade Fikre-Selassie declared.

The people of the area and the entire masses of Ethiopia are indebted to the members of the Cuban road construction brigades for completing the road and making it operational, Comrade Fikre-Selassie said.

Comrade Kassa Gebre, Minister of Construction and COPWE Central Committee member, gave a general outline of the execution of the Mettu-Algie and Mizan-Tepi projects and pointed out that the successful completion of the formidable Mezan-Tepi feeder road by the Cuban comrades within a very short time had enabled the people in the surrounding areas to be more prepared for the struggle ahead.

Speaking on his part, Comrade Kassahun Tafesse, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Central Committee member and Chief Administrator of Kaffa region, recalled that there was only 388 kms of road in the region prior to the eruption of the revolution and that this had reached 1,200 kms since the onset of the revolution.

Comrade Kassahun added that coffee and other agricultural products wasted previously due to lack of roads can now be brought to market and can earn foreign exchange for the country. He also noted that the completion of the roads would provide the broad masses in the area with the necessary social services and alleviate the age old problems of disease and ignorance.

Also speaking on the occasion, Comrade Marawa Orsina, Head of the construction works executed jointly by Ethiopians and Cubans, said that the Cuban government sent 168 Cuban road construction experts and machines worth 10 million Birr based on the principle of proletarian internationalism.

Comrade Shifferaw Demisse, General Manager of the Ethiopian Trans-

port Construction Authority, appreciated the cooperation and the activities of the two Cuban brigades on the Mettu-Algie and the Mizan-Teppi projects and pointed out the brigades had built two big bridges and related services in Illubabor and Kaffa regions

Meanwhile Comrade Fikre-Selassie took part in tea seedling plantation at the Wush-Wush project in Kaffa province, Kaffa region, which is being undertaken under the auspices of the Ministry of Coffee and Tea Development.

The PMAC Secretary-General also inspected the Bebek Coffee and Tea Plantation Project in Gimira province where he was given briefings about the present state of the plantation.

CSO: 4700/1420

## AGARFA MULTI-PURPOSE PEASANTS' TRAINING INSTITUTE

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 May 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Mulugetta Beyene]

[Text]

A group of journalists recently visited the Agarfa Multi-purpose peasants' Training Institute the construction of which is currently in progress. The Institute which is located 10 kms from Agarfa district of Bale region encompasses an area of 1,000 by 8,000 metres. The construction work which is being carried out by the Ethiopian Building Construction Authority (EBCA) commenced in February 1981. The Institute consists of class rooms, dormitories, staff residential quarters, administrative blocks and museum, library, grain and vegetable warehouses, multi-purpose hall, laundry, home economics section and clinic.

The class rooms are divided into seven blocks specially built to serve as centres for vocational training including wood works, metal works, home economics, building construction, weaving, academics, dying etc. The dormitory section consists of eight blocks each of which accommodates 252 persons. The library which covers an area of 225 square metres treats some 140 persons at a time while the multi-purpose hall which is expected to serve as a dining and

conference hall can accommodate 2,000 persons. The number of workers presently engaged in the construction work is 1198. This includes permanent, contract and temporary workers.

To date, 65 to 67 per cent of the construction work has been completed. As was witnessed by the newsmen, probably, if everything goes as scheduled (which of course depends on the flow of the necessary building materials) the construction will, hopefully, be completed at the end of the current year. According to the construction head of zone 2 of the Ethiopian Building Construction Authority (EBCA) which sponsors projects in Sidamo, Bale and Gamo Goffa administrative regions due to shortages of building materials the construction work has been delayed for quite some time but this state of affairs has now been partially improved.

The Agarfa multi-purpose Peasants' Training Institute is one of the five multi-purpose Peasants' Training Centres envisaged to be built in the country in the forthcoming

years. The construction work of the Agarfa Training Centre has already been commenced while the rest are on their preliminary stages. On completion, the Training Institute will accommodate some 2,000 peasant trainees. The Institute serves as a training centre for peasants in the administrative regions of Sidamo, Bale, Gamo Goffa and Arssi. According to information obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture to date, peasants in Sidamo, Arssi and Gamo Goffa have raised a total of 4 million Birr towards the realization of the project. According to a study conducted by the Ministry of Agriculture one Training Institute will be set up on an area of 4,00 hectares. Moreover, some 4,00 hectares of land is allotted as a model for peasants producers' cooperative. One Training Institute, it was learnt, is capable of training 4,00 peasants within a year.

The nationalization of rural land, it should be stressed, has brought about tremendous changes in the lives of the rural masses. As was repeatedly stated the need for the construction of socialism in the countryside calls for the socialist transformation of agriculture. This again calls for the setting up of socialist relations of production. The setting up of socialist relations of production necessitates changes in the outlook of the peasant population. This could well be realized only when the peasants are organized into peasants producers' cooperatives. To date, quite a good number of such cooperatives

have been established at various levels.

As part of the effort to increase agricultural production and replace backward agricultural techniques by modern agricultural technology, the Revolutionary Government has given priority concern to the establishment of Peasants Training Institutes. In view of this, therefore, five multi-purpose Peasants Training Centres are expected to be built in the course of the forthcoming few years. The Agarfa Peasants Training Institute is one of these centres the objectives of which are to do away with the exploitation of man by man by way of strengthening peasants producers' cooperatives, to wipe out illiteracy, to make the peasants more productive by way of training them in various vocations and introduce cooperatives, modern agriculture, health education and craftsmanship in the rural areas.

The Institute gives courses on basic education and vocational science. Basic education will be given for three months to all peasants who undergo training in the Institute. The vocational training section offers courses which are practically related with the everyday life of the peasantry.

Hopefully, the construction work of the Training Institute which is being carried out under the supervision of the Intermediate Building Construction Department of the Ethiopian Building Construction Authority will be completed in the near future.



## AETU, AEPA ELECTIONS MAKE GOOD PROGRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

ADDIS ABABA (ENA) — The programme of organizing the trade unions at the regional level got underway yesterday and that of establishing provincial peasants' associations starts today.

A spokesman of the AETU/AEPA Election Executive Committee Higher Central Committee announced yesterday that the election of the AETU electoral process will last until June 2 and that of the AEPA will last until June 5.

The AETU/AEPA Election Executive Committee Higher Central Committee then gave a lengthy elaboration on the electoral procedure which is in accordance with the recent proclamations to restructure and strengthen the two mass organizations.

Accordingly election of office holders of workers' and peasants' associations continues throughout the regions of the country with election activities focusing on industrial branch trade unions and district peasants' associations.

According to reports reaching here, executive and control committee members were elected Thursday to form three industrial branch trade unions and 35 district peasants' associations

in Gojjam Region.

The election of the office holders of the three industrial branch trade unions took place in meetings held in the assembly hall of Bahr Dar Province, the Bahr Dar COPWE Office and of the provincial mass organizations.

The three-day meetings which were attended by 101 comrades formed industrial branch trade unions embracing 6,191 workers. The industrial branch trade unions are those of factories, services and agriculture, forestry, hunting and fishery industries.

Closing the meetings, Comrade Girma Mehari, Regional COPWE Executive Member in charge of Organizational Affairs, said that the election had been carried out successfully. Representatives of the elected office holders said that they would pay the necessary sacrifice for the fulfilment of COPWE's mission.

Some 73 comrades were elected in Gojjam Region to head the three industrial branch trade unions.

Representatives of youth, women and teachers' associations pledged at the election meetings their unstinted support to the newly formed trade unions.

Regarding the election of district



peasants' associations' reports indicate that the 35 peasants' associations newly formed at this level are headed by 315 executive committee, 175 judicial tribunal and 105 control committee members.

A representative of the regional workers and peasants election executive committee revealed that 3,552 peasants had taken part in the election at the district level.

Meanwhile in Wollo Region, four industrial branch trade unions for services, factories, road and building construction as well as for agriculture, forestry, and fisheries were formed at the regional level with the election of new office holders.

In connection with the successful completion of the election, a function was held at the Wollo Cultural Hall which was attended by Comrade Assefa Mengesha, the Regional Chief Administrator and COPWE Central Committee Alternate Member.

Organised as an expression of solidarity with workers, the event was also attended by the Regional COPWE Executive Committee members and members of the regional workers and peasants election executive committee as well as by representatives of governmental departments and mass organisations.

Similarly in Illubabor Region two industrial branch trade unions for services and for agriculture, forestry, hunting and fisheries were formed Thursday at the regional level.

The meetings that convened to form the industrial branch trade unions in Illubabor Region were closed with a statement by Comrade Samuel Hailu,

Regional COPWE Executive Committee Member in Charge of Organisational Affairs.

Comrade Samuel underscored the role which workers' unions play in the fulfilment of COPWE's mission and assured the newly elected trade union leaders of the continued support of the Regional COPWE Office.

In the same region, election of peasants' association leaders in 34 districts has been completed. It was revealed that 408 executive committee, 170 judicial tribunal and 102 control committee members were elected for the District Peasants' Association.

The election in Hurumu District was inspected by Comrade Simeon Galore, COPWE Central Committee Member and the Regional COPWE representative, Comrade Animut Kinde, the Regional Chief Administrator, and other election executive committee members.

Meanwhile, in Sidamo Region, five industrial branch trade unions were formed and the election of district peasants' association officials is continuing satisfactorily.

In Gamo Goffa Region, two industrial branch trade unions, one for services and the other for roads and building construction, have been formed. The trade unions are headed by 14 comrades altogether.

In Gondar and Hararghe regions, election of district peasants' associations has been successfully carried out. Preparations are underway in both regions to launch the election of peasants' association officials at the provincial level.

## DEVELOPMENT EFFORTS STEPPED UP IN CHILIA DISTRICT

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 May 82 p 5

[Text] AMBO (ENA) - Chilila district in Jibat-Mecha province of Shoa region is undergoing significant socio-economic change.

Chilila not only fertile but also abounds in wildlife where such animals like lion, deer and leopard are to be found. The district is also rich in forest resources while mineral deposits are believed to exist.

There are 117 *kebele* peasant associations in the district and 18 peasant service cooperatives with a membership of 21,889. They have cooperative shops with a capital of 272,545 Birr. There are seven peasants producers' cooperatives tilling 1,440 hectares of land.

There are nine elementary and one junior secondary schools while two senior secondary schools are being constructed in the district. There are also one health station and two clinics. The residents of the district have constructed 80 kms of feeder roads which connect peasants' associations in the area.

In another development, a 40,000 Birr assembly hall and kindergarten

built by one of the *kebeles* in the town of Addis Alem, Menagesha province of Shoa region, in cooperation with other residents of the town were opened Friday.

Built on 10,000 square metres of land, the new facilities were inaugurated by Comrade Simie Eshetu, COPWE Executive Committee member of Menagesha province and Head of Ideological Affairs.

Comrade Simie underlined the importance of taking proper care of children and of bringing them up in a healthy atmosphere. He commended the *kebele* residents for taking the initiative to voluntarily raise the money to finance the construction of the two facilities.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Gezahegn Mitiku, Chairman of *kebele* 03, thanked mass organizations who cooperated with the *kebele* in putting up the facilities.

Meanwhile, *kebele* 03 received a TV set sent it by the National Literacy Campaign in recognition of its active involvement in the war against illiteracy.

## NEW CURRICULUM DEVELOPED FOR POST-REVOLUTIONARY ERA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 May 82 p 2

[Article by Woubetu Taye: "Development of New Curriculum"]

[Text]

After the eruption of the popular revolution and the declaration of socialism by the Revolutionary Government, the reorientation of the educational system became necessary. Accordingly in May, 1976 a basic document on educational reform was presented to the government, and elaboration of the proposals for a new educational system continued until November, 1978.

The Ministry of Education was then directed to assess educational experiences in post-revolution Ethiopia and to review the proposals taking into consideration the stage the Revolution has reached. An assessment of the validity of the educational experiences of other socialist countries was also called for in addition to an assessment of the curriculum.

The former curriculum laid emphasis on academic education based on educational materials prepared for children born and brought up in a different cultural setting. It is no secret that if we look 10 years back, the Ethiopian child knows more about the rest of the world than his own country.

### New Curricula

To overcome this, the new curricula,

at all levels, have been made to reflect the requirements of the Programme of the National Democratic Revolution of Ethiopia (NDR) and has been introduced through a number of seminars and workshops as well as through the regular pre-service and in-service courses for teachers and other educational personnel.

Factors which were taken into consideration in the organization of the curricula are the educational objectives, the structure of the educational system and the content of the proposed learning programme.

National educational objectives are elaborated in detailed guidelines to the system and translated into action through a centrally prepared curriculum in which highly qualified panelists have taken part.

The need for a mechanism which will permit the application of the curriculum to the various regions and localities has been identified. Teachers and students in each locality are encouraged to take the initiative in adapting the general curriculum to reflect the specific needs of the various localities and regions.

The new curriculum will help students develop the spirit of enquiry

and fundamental research, creativity and self-reliance all of which were denied by the pre-Revolution educational system. The new approach will eliminate rote learning and memorization and it demands an emphasis in the teaching-learning process on practical and active student participation and contribution.

### **Localised Learning**

A rapid increase in the participation of the young and the adult population in educational programmes and their access to learning is anticipated in the new objectives of education. A variety of delivery systems which discards the old concept that learning will only take place in the classroom must be instituted.

The curricula will be designed in such a way that it will be applicable to various circumstances, including that of learning in and out of class on the farm, in the factory and the natural environment. It promotes learning through correspondence and the use of all the resources of the educational mass media.

The curriculum by itself not being a guarantee for effective learning, its development will be accompanied by a definition, in terms of teachers, space and teaching equipment of the requirements for an optimum programme of learning.

The provincial pedagogical centres are entrusted with the task of curriculum development and the production of supplementary teaching materials to accompany local teaching ma-

terial.

The provincial pedagogical centres, created in response to the problems of the implementation of the educational reform programmes, have gone a long way in convincing the masses that innovative undertakings shall not emanate from the top only. It has served as a supporting system to local initiative and effective leadership in curriculum development by making educators and members of the community responsive to societal concerns.

The centres have contributed notably towards the familiarization of mass organizations and various government agencies about the new directions of education, the curriculum and other related matters.

Besides developing teaching aids from locally available material, pedagogical centres are making efforts to develop the local curriculum with the active involvement of mass organizations and government agencies.

In the long run, the *Awaraja* pedagogical centres will greatly contribute towards the development of local curricula qualitatively and in breadth through research and other educational activities consistent with the goals of education of the nation.

Such re-direction of the curriculum will greatly contribute to overcoming underemployment and unemployment in the rural areas since it will enhance the full exploitation of the available natural resources in the various regions.

## JUDGES, PROSECUTORS COMPLETE SKILL UPGRADING COURSE IN ASMARA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 May 82 p 6

[Text]

ASMARA (ENA) — Certificates were handed over to 32 judges and prosecutors who successfully completed a skill upgrading course organized by the Ministry of Law and Justice.

Comrade Kebede Gebre-Mariam, the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Law and Justice, handed over the certificates to the participants at a ceremony held yesterday afternoon at the auditorium of the Asmara COPWE Committee Office.

Of the graduating batch, 14 will be posted as district court judges, eight as prosecutors and the rest as court clerks.

The course which was conducted by experienced regional COPWE representatives and employees of the Ministry of Law and Justice, covered Marxism-Leninism, the historical and class background of law and its role in the programme of the National Democratic Revolution.

Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Kebede Gebre-Mariam said that the

Ministry of Law and Justice is playing its part in the implementation of the Red Star Multifaceted Revolutionary Development Campaign in Eritrea Region. He recalled that the secessionist gangs attempted to disrupt the rule of law in the region.

The Permanent Secretary also said that skill upgrading courses and seminars are being conducted in line with the programme of action of the Ministry to increase its skilled personnel and streamline its legal procedures.

Comrade Kebede expressed confidence that the graduating judges will enthusiastically translate into action the professional skills they had acquired during the course.

Earlier, Comrade Kegnazmatch Baraki Kelkel, the representative of the Ministry of Law and Justice in Eritrea region and the presiding judge of the Supreme Court explained that the candidates had fulfilled all requirements.

## ETHIOPIA, SUDAN AGREE TO CLOSE SECESSIONISTS', DISSIDENTS' FACILITIES

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 1 Jun 82 pp 1, 5

[Text]

**AS M A R A (E N A)** — Socialist Ethiopia and the Democratic Republic of the Sudan have reaffirmed their determination to eliminate "all obstacles to their relations" and have, to this end, agreed "particularly to close down all facilities used by secessionists and dissidents or destabilizing elements or individuals operating against either state".

A press release simultaneously issued here and in Khartoum on the conclusion of an official friendly visit to the Sudan paid by a high-level Ethiopian delegation stated that the two countries have further agreed to "expel all groups or individuals who in any way work to the detriment of the other neighbouring country in order to enable the two governments achieve constructive collaboration beneficial to their peoples".

Following is the full text of the press release:-

"At the invitation of the government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, an Ethiopian high-level delegation headed by Comrade Berhanu Bayih, Member of the Standing Committee of the PMAC in

Charge of Foreign Affairs and COPWE Executive Committee Member, paid an official friendly visit to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan from 27-30 May 1982.

"During their stay in the Sudan, the Ethiopian delegation had an audience with H.E. President Gaafar Mohammed Nimeiri, President of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan, President of the Sudanese Socialist Union and Supreme Commander of the Sudanese People's Armed Forces and delivered a message from Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia to his brother President Gaafar Mohammed Nimeiri.

"The Ethiopian delegation led by Comrade Berhanu Bayih, Member of the Standing Committee of the PMAC in charge of Foreign Affairs and COPWE Executive Committee member, held intensive and constructive talks with the Sudanese side led by H.E. General (P.S.C.) Omer Mohammed El Tayeb, First Vice-President and Chief of State Security. The talks were held in an atmosphere of friend-



ship and understanding thus reflecting the bonds of fraternity existing between the neighbouring peoples of the Sudan and Socialist Ethiopia.

"Both sides reaffirmed their determination to foster understanding and good neighbourliness and to work earnestly for the strengthening of relations and eliminating all obstacles to their relations particularly to close down all facilities used by secessionists and dissidents or destabilizing elements or individuals operating against either state and to expel all groups or individuals who in any way work to the detriment of the other neighbouring country in order to enable the two governments achieve constructive collaboration beneficial to their peoples. To this end, the two sides have agreed to adhere to and scrupulously respect the principles of sovereignty, territorial integrity, national unity and non-interference in the internal affairs of each other.

"Comrade Berhanu Bayih expressed his sincere gratitude to the people and government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan for the warm brotherly welcome and hospitality accorded to him and his accompanying delegation during their stay in Khartoum."

Meanwhile, a high-level joint Ethio-Sudanese Committee has been established to implement and guarantee the decisions reached between the two neighbouring countries in Khartoum Sunday for the elimination of obstacles inimical to their relations.

This was disclosed here yesterday by Comrade Berhanu Bayih, PMAC Standing Committee and COPWE Executive Committee member, on his

return from the Sudan after a four-day official visit at the head of a high-level delegation of Socialist Ethiopia.

While in Khartoum, Comrade Berhanu delivered a special message from Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam, Chairman of the PMAC and of COPWE and Commander-in-Chief of the Revolutionary Army, to H.E. President Gaafar Mohammed Nimeiri of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

Speaking at the Asmara Palace about the purpose of the delegation's mission and the agreement reached in Khartoum, Comrade Berhanu said that the joint Ethio-Sudanese High-Level Committee will see to it in particular that the facilities used by organizations and individuals operating against either Ethiopia or Sudan will be closed down. He said the agreement establishing the high-level joint committee was signed by him and by H.E. Maj. Gen. Omer Mohammed El Tayeb, First Vice-President and Chief of State Security of the Sudan.

The joint committee established to implement the provisions of the agreement will assume its duty soon, Comrade Berhanu said.

Asked how the present agreement differs from agreements concluded in the past Comrade Berhanu noted that past agreements focused on economic development while the present one focuses on the common wellbeing and security of the two states.

Comrade Berhanu stated that it was stressed in the present agreement that



all anti-Ethiopia elements including the secessionist gangs and their leaders must be expelled and that and their offices and facilities be closed.

The members and representatives of the joint committee which is responsible for the supervision and implementation of the agreement are vested with the responsibility of providing reports to the leaders of the two countries, he noted.

Comrade Berhanu reviewed the relations between the two countries and pointed out that the Ethiopian delegation had held talks with H.E. President Nimeiri while presenting the message from Comrade Chairman Mengistu. He reiterated that discussions lasting four days had been held between the high-level delegations of the two countries and stressed that the present agreement had been reached to eliminate all obstacles inimical to their relations.

Later Comrade Berhanu Bayih expressed gratitude to the people and government of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan for the warm brotherly welcome and hospitality accorded to him and his accompanying delegation during their stay in Khartoum.

Members of the high-level delegation of Socialist Ethiopia led by Comrade Berhanu included Comrade Tesfaye Wolde Selassie, the Minister of State and Public Security and COP-WE Central Committee Member, Comrade Getachew Kibret, the Minister of Law and Justice, and Comrade Yilma Taddesse, Ambassador of Socialist Ethiopia to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan.

## EDUCATIONAL RADIO STATION BEING BUILT IN ASMARA

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 May 82 pp 1, 2

[Text]

**ADDIS ABABA (EH) —** Construction of a new educational radio transmitting station is underway in Asmara, Eritrea Region, it was disclosed here yesterday.

Comrade Yihunbelay Mengistu, Head of the Educational Mass Media Services in the Ministry of Education, said this will bring to 11 the number of stations operating in different parts of the country at present. He said the construction of the building, housing the station, will cost 150,000 Birr. The station is expected to become operational by 1975 E.C.

Comrade Yihunbelay said the combined transmitting services to be provided by all 11 stations will enable the programme to cover about 90 per cent of the country. The educational radio transmitting stations are sending out programmes on formal, non-formal and correspondence education. The non-formal education programmes mainly concentrate on the on-going literacy drive and the subjects given are health, agriculture and political education.

The 10 stations are located at Lagedadi near Addis Ababa, Dessie, Mekelle, Bahr Dar, Debre Markos, Ale-

maya, Robie, Chimbi, Gore and Wolaita. In the area of formal education, the programmes are expected to be received by 5,000 to 6,000 elementary schools scattered throughout the country.

The head of the educational mass media services said that so far about 9,000 radio sets have been distributed among elementary schools and adult listening centres all over the country. He said it is intended to distribute shortly another 8,000 radio sets donated by UNICEF. The Asmara station will receive about 400 sets for distribution to schools and listening centres.

In addition to the formal and non-formal programmes, the Legedadi station is broadcasting special programmes to the public on Saturdays and Sundays. The future task aims at introducing similar weekly programmes in all 11 stations, including the one under construction in Asmara.

Comrade Yihunbelay stressed that the educational radio programme is not a substitute for formal education and hence plays a supportive role. He said that the programme is especially designed to suit local conditions.

The lessons that are broadcast to elementary schools or grades 1 to 6 include Amharic and English languages and natural and social sciences. The lessons are given in Amharic. In the case of non-formal education, which cover health, agriculture and political education, the languages of instruction at present are Amharic, Oromigna, Wollaitigna and Tigrigna.

According to the findings of evalu-

ation groups, the programmes so far carried out by the educational radio transmitting stations have been found to be successful and encouraging both in the formal and non-formal educational fields. Comrade Yihunbelay noted that as far as the special programmes for the public are concerned, the mass media service is receiving thousands of letters of encouragement as well as participation regularly.

As part of its opinion polling scheme, the Educational Mass Media Services also sends out to all parts of the country self-addressed envelopes with questionnaires in order to know whether its programmes are accepted among students and teachers alike. The reaction has been described as very encouraging.

Each of the 10 stations is at present broadcasting various programmes for 10 hours a day. The Legedadi station is transmitting five hours of additional programmes on Saturdays and Sundays. This is excluding the 10-hour daily programme broadcast Monday through Friday. All existing 10 radio stations became operational last year.

The Educational Mass Media Services plans to expand its formal programmes in future so as to cover junior and senior secondary schools around the country. The Educational Mass Media Services employ over 100 professional staff composed of programme producers, engineers and technicians. The manpower is expected to triple in the years ahead in keeping with ever-expanding activities.

## EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM TO BE REVAMPED

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 25 May 82 p 2

[Article by Woubetu Taye]

[Text]

The Programme of the National Democratic Revolution of Ethiopia (NDR) states as concerns the sphere of education, that "there will be an educational programme that will provide free education, step by step, to the broad-masses. Such a programme will aim at intensifying the struggle against feudalism, imperialism and bureaucratic capitalism. All necessary measures to eliminate illiteracy will be undertaken. All necessary encouragement will be given for the development of Science, Technology, the Arts and Literature."

The programme also points out that "all necessary effort will be made to free the diversified cultures of Ethiopia from imperialist cultural domination and from their own reactionary characteristics. Opportunities will be provided to allow them to develop, advance and grow with the aid of modern means and resources.

Though education is free, under present conditions it is not possible to make it compulsory because of the lack of facilities. But the Revolutionary Government aims at Universal Primary Education at the earliest possible date and the provision of second level education at the district (*Wore-*

*da*) level.

The educational system comprises six years elementary education, two years of junior secondary and four years of senior secondary education. Secondary school is followed by various programmes in the university and various junior colleges and institutes administered by the Commission for Higher Education.

### Equal Opportunities

Equal opportunities are given to both boys and girls and to all nationalities in accordance to the NDR Programme. Significant in present policy and administration are the measures taken to eliminate the unequal treatment accorded in the past to the broad masses compared with previously privileged groups, to rural populations compared with those living in urban centres, to national and cultural minorities compared with the previous dominant cultural groups and to girls and women compared to boys and men. The system is co-educational throughout with no discrimination on grounds of sex for entry to any educational institution.

Increased emphasis is being given to adult and non-formal education which extends opportunities for basic

education and skill training to citizens of non-school age. The government, in its attempt to promote the active participation of the population in development, has accorded this endeavour priority in resources. Here also, as with other educational programmes, priority is given to investment in previously deprived areas.

In a similar manner to all other aspects of the society, the structure of and policies for educational administration have undergone radical changes.

The decentralized pattern of administration, which is now being strengthened consists of Regional Education offices and *Awraja* (Provincial) Education Offices in each of the 102 provinces.

The relationships between these regional and local offices of the Ministry of Education and the hierarchy of popular development committees have been defined in various proclamations dealing with rural lands, peasant associations, urban land properties and development committees.

Of growing importance are the *Awraja* (Province) Pedagogical Centres which relate to the *Awraja* administrative and Development Committees. Here, important links between government services and community programmes are created as well as inter-agency links between the various government services including education.

### Change In System

The present 6-2-4 system of six years elementary, two years junior secondary and four years Senior Secondary System will be replaced by the 6-4-2 system with six years elementary, four years (7-10) lower secondary and two years (11-12) Higher secondary education.

The Lower Secondary Schools, catering in principle for the age group 13-16, are aimed at giving a general and

increasingly practical education with a minimum of specialization. Studies will be leading to a Lower Secondary School certificate. The long range plan is to provide each *Awraja* with a Lower Secondary school.

The Higher Secondary School comprising Grade 11 and 12 will be giving a more specialized course offering training in one practical or professional field. Studies will be leading to a Higher Secondary School Certificate which will be one of the qualifications for entry to Post-Secondary Education. There will be at least one Higher Secondary School in each *Awraja* (Province). Recruitment to these schools will be only after a period of practical experience.

The formal school system is known to be in transition towards the new structure. Junior schools are adding grades to become Lower Secondary Schools and some of the Senior Secondary Units will be changing their functions, eventually catering mainly for grades 11 and 12. Junior schools are changing experimental programmes in the old system into the production of comprehensive skills for development as they adopt the Higher secondary school programme. The Higher Secondary schools will be producing specialized skills to meet manpower requirements.

The formal education system is linked in many ways to non-formal and informal services and all three systems are designed to supplement each other. The overall objective is to provide eventually a system of lifelong educational opportunity for all sections of the community. During the current development period, priority is given to the development of basic education programmes for mass participation in formal and nonformal delivery systems as well as through informal mechanisms.

## WEEKLY WRAP-UP OF THE ENGLISH PRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Jan 82 p. 3

[Article by Dereje Balcha in column "Views, Comments, Opinions"]

[Text]

Self-help activities of the Bahr Dar Teacher's College was highlighted by *Serto Ader*, organ of the Central Committee of COLWE. An article on the subject noted the role of schools in different societies and the changing conditions in Ethiopian schools since the upsurge of the Revolution. It pointed out the growing role played by schools in enhancing the overall welfare of the masses. The article outlined the task assigned to Ethiopian schools in accordance with the objectives of the nation-wide Economic and Cultural Development Campaign which aims at introducing productive education by way of encouraging self-help activities at campus level. Particular emphasis was made on the situation in the institutes of higher learning, where there is a larger number of highly qualified skilled manpower.

In the light of the contributions expected of such institutes of higher learning in national development endeavours the article cited the exemplar-

ry of the Bahr Dar Teachers' College. It further dwelt upon the beginning of the agricultural activity in the College as early as 1974 with the view to enabling the students integrate theory with practice. The gradual growth of the scheme based on earlier findings as regards the suitability of the soil for the cultivation of fruits and vegetables and other food crops was also pointed out.

The article further outlined the expansion of the farm work at the College which includes bee breeding and poultry. By so doing, the College has played a significant role not only in offering basic education to its students and staff, but is also providing inhabitants of the area with agricultural products at lower prices. The article underlined the efforts being exerted at the College with a view to integrating theory and practice and added that such activities should be encouraged and extensively practised in other institutes of higher learning as well.

## Heavy Responsibility

It was the heavy responsibility the peasant masses bear in the light of the coming rainy cultivation season that held the attention of the Oromo language weekly *Barisa*. The paper outlined the hardship faced by the peasant masses during feudo-bourgeois regime, the uprising of the peasants to show their discontent to the system and the subsequent upsurge of the popular revolution in February, 1974 which crowned the broad masses with political, social and economic victories over the oppressive and exploitative ruling class.

*Barisa* underlined the role the agricultural sector plays in the national economy and the responsibilities borne by the peasant masses towards the betterment of the life of working people through increased production. With this in view, the Oromo language weekly underlined the need for the diligence of the peasantry to facilitate the timely cultivation of the land.

The need for the continued and intensified struggle of peace-loving forces to avoid the threat of war was highlighted in a feature article carried by one of the issues of the Amharic daily *Addis Zemen*. The article began with a statement that although it is food, shelter and clothing that are basic necessities of mankind, it should be borne in mind that peace is indispensable to realize the acquisition of these necessities.

### Threatening Danger

*Zemen* continued to note the part played by science and technology in improving the life of mankind and underlined that all this will boil down to nothing with the continued conflicts

and threatening danger of another major war of global nature. This, the article stressed, is instigated by world imperialism and forces of reaction. At this juncture, the Amharic daily pointed out the difference between just and unjust wars.

The article went on to state the varying views as regards the cause of wars and underlined the basic difference between the Marxist and bourgeois outlooks on the subject. Finally the article made note of the hazards of war and stressed that world peace-loving forces should further strengthen their unity of purpose to frustrate imperialist schemes and thereby realize the safeguarding of world peace and stability.

Another issue of the Amharic daily editorially commented on the need for the further strengthening of popular participation in the spread of education throughout the country. *Zemen* pointed out the efforts exerted not only to realize the spread of education but also to introduce basic changes in the school curricula with the view to gearing the nation's education to meet the needs of the people. In this connection, the paper noted the long-term programme of the national education and underlined that joint efforts of the broad masses and the Revolutionary Government have achieved encouraging results in this line.

### Active Participation

This, *Zemen* added, is due to the fact that the broad masses have understood the vitality for education in the attainment of the ultimate objectives of the Revolution. Accordingly, the paper



noted the active participation of the working masses in realizing the programmes in the Revolutionary Government to spread and improve the quality of education in the country.

The same issue was taken up by the Amharic weekly *Yezareitu Ethiopia*. The paper underlined the role of education in national construction through providing skilled manpower the construction process requires. With this in view, the weekly reminded the cautions students and educators should take. Students should not wait until the eleventh hour to prepare for their examination, and parents and teachers should also see to it that all necessary preparations are made in time. *Yezareitu* stressed.

The editorial of the Arabic language weekly *Al-Alem* was devoted to the successful progress of development activities in Eritrea region in accordance with the objectives of the Red Star Multi-Faceted Revolutionary Campaign. In this connection, the paper outlined how the masses of the region were deprived of their rights to benefit from the gains of the revolution due to the prevailing conditions imposed by the anti-people activities of separatist bandits.

Finally, *Al-Alem* pointed out the all-round progress in the political, social, economic, cultural and organizational spheres and added that this is a clear indication of the strengthening of the revolution and the nearing of the attainment of the ultimate objectives of the revolution.

## COMRADE ADDIS TEDLA INAUGURATES NEW SHIP

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 4 Jun 82 pp 1, 6

[Text]

**ASSAB (ENA)** — A new cargo ship purchased by the Ethiopian Maritime Corporation at a cost of 10,324,000 Birr was launched here yesterday.

The new ship "Welwel," will raise the country's freight capacity by 33 per cent and was inaugurated by Comrade Addis Tedla, PMAC Standing Committee Member, Deputy Chairman of the National Revolutionary Development Campaign and Central Planning Supreme Council (NRDC-CPSC) and COPWE Executive Committee Member.

Speaking at a colourful ceremony held at the docks here Comrade Addis noted that following the upsurge of the Revolution due attention was given by the Revolutionary Government to the maritime transport sector of the economy with a view to strengthening the country's foreign trade position and enhancing its economic development.

Comrade Addis said that the Re-

volutionary Government will persist in its endeavour to further promote maritime transport activity.

Comrade Addis noted that the acquisition of the "Keiy Kokeb" cargo ship earlier and the "Welwel" now represents a significant boost to the on-going economic reconstruction endeavour in the country.

Speaking earlier, Comrade Tessema Gizaw, General Manager of the Ethiopian Maritime Corporation, pointed out that the new ship "Welwel" was bought to enhance the efficiency of the activities of the corporation and added that it will also promote the country's foreign trade.

Comrade Tessema recalled that the corporation was formerly unable to handle all cargoes and was compelled to hire ships at a cost of 320,000 Birr annually.

"Red Star" cargo ship inaugurated by Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile-Mariam last April and "Wel-

wel" launched yesterday considerably reduce the foreign currency spending and also provide job opportunity for 50 Ethiopians, Comrade Tessema disclosed.

"Welwel" is 98.96 metres long, weighs 1,881 metric tons and has a 2,999 horse power. The ship is also equipped with a crane with a loading capacity of 75 tons at a time, it was noted.

Comrade Addis then visited the various sections of the ship and was later introduced to the captain and crew of the ship.

Present on the occasion were Comrade Yousuf Ahmed Minister of Transport and Communications and COPWE Central Committee Member, Comrade Yehualashet Girma, Minister of Coffee and Tea Development and COPWE Central Committee Member, Comrade Wale Chekol, Minister of Foreign Trade, Comrade Shimelis Adugna, Commissioner of the Relief and Rehabilitation Commission and COPWE Central Committee Member, Assab provincial COPWE executive committee members, officials of the provincial administration, force commanders and representatives of mass organizations as well as invited guests.

Comrade Addis earlier in the day inspected construction works for the expansion of maritime transport services in Assab provincial administration and gave guidelines.

While inspecting the construction of cranetrack, work on which is nearing completion, Comrade Addis re-

ceived briefing from Comrade Commander Bekale Worku, head of the crane work project. It was noted that the Q118 cranes, capable of carrying 200 quintals and their generators were installed by Ethiopians and mechanics from the German Democratic Republic and that they will commence services soon.

Later, Comrade Addis inspected the various maintenance and electric service sections and power supply station at the port.

Comrade Addis also visited the warehouse used previously by the maritime transit service cooperation during which he was informed of the planned construction of additional facilities capable of accommodating over 30,000 tons of incoming and outgoing freight.

Also visited by Comrade Addis was the two storey extension building constructed at a cost of 945,574 Birr.

At the end of his inspection, Comrade Addis gave guidelines on expediting the activities of the port and of the maritime transit service corporation.

## CONSTRUCTION OF TEXTILE MILLS IN PROGRESS

Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 May 82 pp 1, 5

[Text] KOMBOLCHA (EH)--Eighty per cent of the earthwork of the 50 million Birr Kombolcha Textile Mills has been completed. The construction work of staff residential quarters of the project is also in its final stage.

Comrade Tesfaye Gebre-Michael, Head of High-Rise and Industrial Construction Brigade, told reporters that the work envisaged to be carried out this year includes earthwork and levelling which is valued at 3.5 million Birr altogether. To date, work valued at 2.4 million Birr has been completed, he explained.

According to the Head of the Brigade, the construction of the foundation of a Central Workshop for the project is in full swing. Moreover, work on spinning and weaving blocks will start shortly. Work on clinics, administrative offices and access roads will commence next year, it was learnt.

Comrade Tesfaye further pointed out that work on the project started in October 1982 and is expected to be completed in 1985. The number of permanent and temporary workers presently engaged in the construction of the mills is 502. The project is being constructed on an area of 500,000 square metres, according to Comrade Tesfaye.

The Kombolcha Textile Mills is being constructed under the supervision of the High-Rise and Industrial Construction Department of the Ethio-

pian Building Construction Authority (EBCA), it was further learnt.

Meanwhile, Comrade Yohannes Se-Ele, Chief Engineer, said that the Intermediate Building Construction Department within EBCA is engaged in the construction of schools, regional and provincial administrative offices as well as residential quarters for the textile workers and warehouses.

Construction work of nine junior and senior high schools in Wollo and Tigray regions will be completed in September 1982, he pointed out. Four junior and senior high schools are also under construction in Wollo region, Comrade Yohannes disclosed. He went on to say that construction of the administrative office in Awssa and the branch office of the Ministry of Agriculture in Tigray has already been completed.

## BRIEFS

CUBAN WORK BRIGADE AWARD--ADDIS ABABA (ENA)--A gold emblazoned montage of an Ethiopian-Cuban map was presented yesterday to the Cuban work brigade which participated in the construction of the 53-kms feeder road connecting the towns of Mettu and Algie in Illubabor region. The memento, sent by the inhabitants of Illubabor and the regional construction task force, was handed over to a representative of the Cuban work brigade by Comrade Keleta Tesfa-Michael, Acting General Manager of the Ethiopian Road Transport Construction Authority. Comrade Keleta hailed the Cuban comrades who, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, came all the way from their country to render what he described as extremely valuable service. Comrade Oscar Curvello Morales, Manager of the Cuban work brigade, on his part noted that relations and co-operation between Socialist Ethiopia and Cuba are growing and said Cuban collaboration in the road building area of endeavour is bearing fruit. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 6 Jun 82 pp 1, 5]

GUMERO TEA PROJECT--METTU (ENA)--The Gumero Tea Plantation Project in Illubabor Region is expanding its development activities, Comrade Daniel Kebede, the Manager of the Project, reported. Comrade Daniel disclosed that in addition to developing tea plantation on 130 hectares of farm land, the Gumero Tea Plantation Project has prepared 1.2 million tea seedlings to be planted over 80 hectares. Meanwhile, the eucalyptus trees which were grown on 55 hectares are ready for use by the factory of the Gumero Tea Plantation. Preparations have also been completed for planting eucalyptus seedlings on 66 hectares this year, the manager pointed out. The Gumero Tea Plantation Project presently produces 4,000 kilograms of tea daily. [Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 29 May 82 p 1]

ARSSI AGENCY VISIT--ASSELA (ENA)--An experts team from the Ministry of Agriculture Friday visited the Arssi Rural Development Agency where they reviewed the activities and the stage of development of peasants/ associations. Comrade Alemu Yimer, General Manager of the Agency, gave briefings with the support of charts on the activities of the regional peasantry. He said that there are 1,091 peasants' associations which the Agency has strengthened in the political, economic and social fields. The General Manager told the visiting agricultural experts that there are 145 peasant service co-operatives which have co-operative shops established at a cost of 1,761,420 Birr. He said that the present capital of these shops has reached 8,135,095 Birr. There are 121 producers' co-operatives which are at the preparatory stages poised to expand the socialist system in the rural area, the General Manager

said. Heads of the different sections of Agency also made briefings on the existing development activities in the region. After listening to the briefings, the team suggested that a task force be established at the regional level whose work will be to strengthen peasants service co-operatives and follow up their growth. In line with the suggestion a task force led by the General Manager of Arssi Rural Development Agency has been established. The team has meanwhile continued its work tour of the three provinces of the region.

[Text] [Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 May 82 p 1]

JOURNALISTS' ACCORD WITH PDRY--ADDIS ABABA (ENA)--The Ethiopian Journalists Association (EJA) and the Journalists' Association of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) yesterday signed an agreement which will further strengthen their relations and develop the field of informations within their respective countries. Comrate Imiru Worku, Acting Chairman of the EJA, and Comrade Mahbub Ali, member of the secretariat of the journalists' Association of PDRY, signed the agreement at a ceremony held at the assembly hall of the Ghion Hotel. The agreement noted that the two associations will cooperate on continental and international conferences in accordance with the needs and purposes of the peoples of the two countries. The associations will also make cultural, informational and professional exchanges. Speaking on the occasion, Comrade Imiru pointed out that the agreement would help the realisation of the needs and aspirations of the peoples of the two countries. He added that EJA will exert maximum effort to implement the agreement. Comrade Mahbub on his part pointed out that the agreement will further strengthen the two countries' long standing friendship which is cemented with blood and added that it would also greatly consolidate their common stand against their enemies. [Text]

[Addis Ababa THE ETHIOPIAN HERALD in English 30 May 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1420

ROMANIAN, YUGOSLAV AMBASSADORS DISCUSS COOPERATION

Libreville L'UNION in French 24-25 April 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Obame Emane: "Romanian Participation in the Trans-Gabonese Railroad--Diversification of Gabonese-Yugoslav Relations"]

[Text] The ambassadors of Romania and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia--His Excellency Porfir Negrea, dean of the diplomatic corps, and His Excellency Marko Milasin--were received late yesterday morning by Prime Minister Leon Mebiame, the head of the government.

The Romanian diplomat's call on the head of the Gabonese Government to explain the modalities of his country's participation in the construction of the second stretch of the trans-Gabonese railroad (from Booue to Franceville) coincides with the current meeting in Libreville of the fifth session of the Romania-Gabon Joint Commission. The head of the Yugoslav diplomatic mission paid a courtesy call on Mr Mebiame, more than a month after presenting his letters of credence to the president of the republic.

The prime minister's talks with Ambassador Porfir Negrea follow a recent exchange of messages between Presidents Omar Bongo and Nicolae Ceaucescu regarding Romanian involvement in construction of the second phase of the Gabonese railway. Romania responded favorably to the Gabonese proposal, given its desire to be a part of this important project, which has been described as the backbone of the Gabonese economy, Ambassador Negrea said following the audience.

In reality, it is a question of agreement in principle, for conditions have been laid down by this friendly country, which does not want to push aside or squeeze out Gabon's traditional partners from participation in the project, even though Romania has the technological capability and equipment to build the second stretch all alone. In fact, Mr Negrea said, the Romanian company Contraximex, which responded to the call for bids made by OCTRA (Trans-Gabonese Railroad Office), would not want to be involved in any consortium whatsoever. "We would like to be responsible for a portion of the second stretch which we would build with Romanian materials and financing," the dean of the diplomatic corps said.



With regard to financing, Romania is prepared to finance 40 percent of the cost of the construction work done by Contraximex, by means of a government-to-government credit, on condition that the work be done with Romanian equipment. It could cover 30 percent of the value of the construction work if the materials supplied by OCTRA are imported from countries other than Romania.

Negotiations with Contraximex, which began 20 April, are still underway in Libreville, along with the deliberations of the joint cooperation commission, which began Thursday. The Romanian delegation, headed by Transportation and Telecommunications Minister Vasile Bulucea, will visit work on the trans-Gabonese railroad near Owendo station during its stay in Libreville. Contraximex, the Eurotrag group and the Dumez company have been selected for the final phase of direct negotiations with OCTRA. The above-mentioned Romanian proposals were formalized in a document which Ambassador Negrea handed over to the prime minister yesterday.

#### Sectors to be Explored

Belgrade's emissary to Libreville, Mr Marko Milasin, paid a courtesy call on Prime Minister Mebiame, during which various aspects of cooperation between the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Gabon were discussed. The audience was built on the foundations established during President Sergej Kraigher's visit to Libreville last 22-24 March.

The Yugoslav diplomat asked the prime minister for the government's support for moving ahead on the agreed objectives intended to strengthen and diversify relations between his country and Gabon.

Among the projects to be implemented, Mr Milasin mentioned expansion of 12 March City, construction of highway infrastructure and administrative buildings, the promotion of small and medium-sized enterprises (PME's), encouraging the expansion of the Komo Lumbering Union (U FK), a subsidiary of Energo-Projekt, etc.

9516

CSO: 4719/920

FIFTH SESSION OF ROMANIA-GABON JOINT COMMISSION

Libreville L'UNION in French 22 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The fifth session of the Romania-Gabon Joint Commission is supposed to begin its deliberations this afternoon at Okoume Palace hotel. The Romanian delegation arrives this morning and is to be headed by Mr Vasile Bulucea, member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and minister of transportation and telecommunications.

Between now and 26 April the eight Romanian experts will hold talks with their Gabonese counterparts on bilateral relations, economic and cultural cooperation and a juridicial framework.

The talks will center around the Romanian side's desire to be involved in construction of some 50 kilometers of the trans-Gabonese railroad, as well as Romania's participation in projects being undertaken by SOMIFER [Mekambo Iron Mines Company], SOGAFERRO [Gabonese Ferroalloys Company] and in exploration, drilling and production of oil and other mineral resources. We note that the Romanian company "Ina-Naftapline" is already involved in hydrocarbons in Gabon.

9516

CSO: 4719/920

PNDC SECRETARY DISCUSSES 1983 BUDGET, FINANCIAL REFORM

Dr Kwesi Botchway's Statement

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 29 May 82 p 3

[Concluding part of excerpts from statement on the government's economic policy as outlined by Dr. Dwesi Botchway, PNDC Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning]

[Text] In the course of the six months period ending December 31st, 1982 the following documents are to be prepared:

- foreign exchange budget for the central government, local authorities, non-trading public corporations or agencies of the central government relying on subventions, public corporations operating as commercial ventures, semi-public sector companies, the private sector, the co-operative sector for the calendar year 1982;

- a consolidated budget of local authorities covering recurrent, capital as well as manpower budget;

- a consolidated recurrent and manpower budget of all trading public corporations or of budget state economic enterprises;

- a consolidated recurrent and capital budget of all non-trading public boards and corporations or agencies of the central government relying on subventions.

The new Budget to be introduced for the calendar year 1983 will cover among other things:

- central government recurrent and capital expenditure and revenue as well as those of local government;

- agencies of the central government, namely, boards and corporations relying on subventions, non-trading corporations;

- manpower budget of the central government, local authorities and all public corporations;

--foreign exchange budget of the central government, local authorities, agencies of the central government relying on subventions, non-profit making and profit making public corporations. The foreign exchange budget for each year shall contain the nation's import/export plan on merchandise account prepared by the Ministry of Trade initially and submitted to the Central Bank.

#### Interest Rate Policy

The PNP Administration raised interest rates on savings as an incentive to encourage savings. The efficacy of interest rate in encouraging savings in our present institutional framework is open to question. At the same time the consequences of the high cost of borrowing on productive activity particularly for marginal units are well known.

A Government committed to reducing inflation cannot hide under cover of promoting savings to redistribute the social surplus in favour of the banking system and a few capitalists. At any rate, the commercial banks have largely frustrated the stated aims of the high interest rate policy by such measures as refusing to accept new deposit accounts and/or limiting interest payments to only an arbitrarily bank-determined maximum sum of savings.

Thus even though time and fixed deposits were to attract 18.5 per cent interest, the actual or effective interest paid on the totality of deposits was considerably lower.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made between the Bank of Ghana and all Licensed Banks, including the National Savings and Credit Bank, and all Post Office Savings Banks to credit the new savings accounts of all cocoa farmers in receipt of crossed cheques issued by the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board or any registered Co-operative Marketing Society in settlement of cocoa or any other produce sold to the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board or any other Marketing Board or registered Co-operative Marketing Society, licensed by a Statutory Marketing Board to purchase produce as its Licensed Buying Agent.

Under these new arrangements, which in the case of coca farmers take effect from the commencement of the 1982-83 main crop season; no chits or currency notes or coin will be paid to our farmers except certified cheques issued by a Marketing Board or Co-operative Society or Banker's Drafts, or Payment Orders issued by a Licensed Bank. Adequate publicity is to be mounted by our banking institutions to explain the working of this system to the people in urban and rural areas. Infringement of this Law will be subject to penalties. The Sale of Goods Act, the Currency Act, and the Bank of Ghana Act are to be amended accordingly.

#### The Budget

The revised estimates for the fourth quarter show an expenditure total of ₵2,195.7 million. This is made up of ₵1,260 million of non-debt expenditure, ₵625.2 million for debt servicing and capital expenditure of ₵310.5 million out of which ₵150 million is for development expenditure. Total revenue for the quarter expected to be ₵1,110 million, made up of ₵360 million from Direct Tax, ₵600 million from Indirect Taxes, and ₵150 million from Non-Tax Revenue including Grants.

This means that we expect an overall budget deficit of ₦1,085.7 million for the fourth quarter. This brings the total revised deficit for the 1981-82 to ₦4,659.5 million as against the original estimates of ₦4,500 million. So that the deficit for the year is just about the same order of magnitude as what was originally projected. However, it is important to note that with a July-December 1981 deficit of ₦3,000 million, and given the fact that the second half of the fiscal year normally records a larger deficit, it is clear that but for the intervention of the December 31 Revolution and the Budget review exercise that came with it, the total actual deficit would have reached ₦8,000 million.

The revised expenditure estimates also show that ₦625.2 million will be spent on the payment of interests on loans, including external transfers of ₦41.5 million. Thus 57.5 per cent of the total expected quarterly deficit will go into debt servicing alone. This shows the danger of running huge deficits to be financed through bank borrowing without an accompanying sinking fund. In future, greater efforts at continuing the size of the deficit and ensuring better debt management will be called for.

As a result of the general sluggish growth of the economy, and the shift from productive activities to the informal sector of illusive "Kalabule" operators, the growth of tax revenues has been rather slow. In view of the fact that tax revenue accounts for the bulk of Government's income, this development has had a deleterious effect on Government's finances.

Secondly, cocoa duty which for a long time has been the single largest source of revenue has completely disappeared, and the cocoa sector has come to look up to Government for subsidy. A review of existing income tax legislation is currently underway and a new income tax code is to be passed which will spread the tax base and also plug the loopholes in the existing system.

Ladies and Gentlemen, the future of our national economy is by no means bleak. But the time has come for us to face our problems squarely and to effect the institutional changes that are so urgently required to move our economy away from external dependency and local parasitism. It is only in this way that we can consolidate national independence and sovereignty.

The PNDC's short, medium and long term economic policies are going to be based first and foremost on the maximum and most efficient use of our local resources. However, we welcome assistance--whether in the form of grants, loans or investments--from both East and West, so long as this furthers the stated goals of our national development. In this connection a statement on government policy on foreign investment, particularly in the minerals sector, is to be made shortly.

#### Financial Reform

With immediate effect all settlements of outstanding trade debts or purchases of goods and services by traders, wholesalers, retailers, unincorporated enterprises or sole proprietorships, firms and limited liability companies should be effected by means of crossed cheques or banker's drafts, or payment orders issued by authorised Banks in favour of the beneficiary or seller.

This means that from now on sellers of goods and services are not permitted by law to accept in settlement of their sales of goods and services, including rental payments, cash or currency notes and coin.

This legal obligation and compulsory settlement by cheques, applies with equal force to all public sector entities, including settlements by the Central Governments, Local Authorities and all Statutory Boards and Corporations and Semi-Public economic enterprises.

The main object of this financial reform is, to encourage the banking habit amongst our urban population, in particular our businessmen and women, who in the past have had to conduct a large proportion of their wholesale and retail business on a cash basis.

In the case of Statutory Marketing Boards, it is also hereby notified to all our cocoa, coffee, sheanut and kola nut farmers that in fulfilment of the PNDC's pledge that the Ghana Cocoa Marketing Board will no longer be permitted to issue CHITS to our farmers in exchange for cocoa or any other produce purchased from our farmers up-country.

#### Interest Rates 'Most Striking'

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3383, 7 Jun 82 p 1491

[Excerpts]

Nobody can imagine that Ghana's "mini-budget" is going to bring overnight economic health to the country. What has been prescribed offers a stiff regimen and, while there can be doubts as to whether it will effect a complete cure, there is a very good chance that the patient is going to be very much fitter once the physic has had a chance to work. If it begins to produce the desired effect then discipline may well be the major part of the further treatment that is required, at least to rebuild the national self-confidence which has been frittered away in recent years. One thing is certain, Dr. Botchwey and the PNDC deserve to be saluted for the braveness of their action, which brings to mind an old motto that might be appropriate, *celer et audax*.

One final point raised by the slashing of interest rates. It has been suggested that the object is to encourage capital investment, but is that what Ghana needs in the short term? Surely, the problem is a lot of idle capacity, in some cases because of shortages of raw materials to process and not just imported raw materials. It seems more likely that in the first instance the effect of the reduced interest loans is going to be to make more working capital available by reducing the drain of servicing loans and by making borrowing such capital less onerous. This surely ought to make it easier to buy more domestic inputs thus reviving internal trade and enhancing productivity, particularly if the "banner of productivity" (*West Africa*, May 31) wins adherents. Once output has been restored then will come the time for capital investment to make real advances from a sound basis.

THE MOST striking part of Ghana's Revised Budget Statement — the mini-budget (~~see page 1549~~) — presented last month by the lately appointed Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, Dr. Kwesi Botchwey, was the bold gesture of virtually halving interest rates. Though reminiscent of Alexander's "solution" of the Gordian knot, this is a straightforwardly monetarist approach to a perceived economic problem, even if the word "monetarist" has become at present to be more generally associated with rising interest rates.

The policy will be watched with careful attention by many people whose concern with the problems of Ghana is usually of the slightest. And most of them will be hoping that it is even more successful than the Provisional National Defence Council hopes, since it could offer a technique which might be widely applicable in a world plagued with high interest rates — though in many countries it would probably require considerable adaptation to local circumstances, as well as considerable courage and faith on the part of the authorities.

Coupled with the reduction in interest rates there is to be a sharp reduction in the amount of money in circulation — one type of inflation is encapsulated in the phrase "too much money chasing too few goods". Henceforth all outstanding trade debts and sales of goods or services, except between "lay" individuals, are to be paid via the banking system and its services, not by cash. This rule will also apply to all public sector bodies, whether central or local government or parastatal organisations.

The declared object of this move is to encourage the banking habit among the urban population: other measures are being introduced to try to encourage farmers to make greater use of banks — not least cheaper loans for farming. But there can be little doubt that to reduce the enormous amount of money in circulation — much of it frankly the result of former governments having used printing presses to try to meet their own bills rather than be prudent — will be a benefit to the country's financial system. In addition the greater intermediation of the banks will make it easier to mobilise savings for productive investment.

CSC: 4700/1132



GOVERNMENT TO CARRY OUT MAJOR REORGANIZATION OF BLACK STAR LINE

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Jun 82 p 8

[Text]

**THE government has decided to carry out a major re-organization of the Black Star Line in order to revive it to positively contribute to the national economic development.**

As a first step towards the re-organization, Commodore S. G. Obimpeh has been appointed as the PNDC Officer-in-charge of the State Shipping Line.

His appointment takes immediate effect, according to a statement issued from the office of the PNDC in Accra yesterday.

The statement explained that the decision of the Government was taken after a meeting held between the various factions of the BSL, namely, the Interim Management Committee, the People's Defence Committee, ashore and afloat staff and the Merchant Navy Officers Association on May 24.

ers Association on May 24

This meeting, the statement said, uncovered the extent to which the BSL had been very sick and needs a very urgent surgical operation to save it from total collapse.

Apart from gross mismanagement and inefficiency, it was discovered also that in fighting between various factions of the Line coupled with selfish interests contributed in no small way to the present mess in which the BSL has found itself, the statement further said.

In this connection, the government has therefore invited all persons or organisations who have interest or knowledge in shipping and in the national line to submit memoranda to the PNDC on how best the BSL can be revived.

CNO: 4700/1432

## ENEMIES OF REVOLUTION 'SHOWING THEMSELVES IN VARIOUS COLORS'

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 2 Jun 82 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text] **SINCE 31st December when the revolution was proclaimed, people who have eyes to see will realize that the enemies are showing themselves in various colours.**

**At the beginning, whispers were abundant that the revolution would be a nine-day wonder. But, the people of Ghana, led by the oppressed, proved the cynics wrong.**

**The call to launch a revolution got the required response, and today, it is not only PDCs which have sprung up like mushrooms; but our fertile land has been put to fruitful use. Backyards have grown green, thanks to the rains, and our countryside is waiting, with confidence, for the harvesting period.**

**Internally, the enemies of the revolution have sought to deviate into metaphysical and dishonest arguments, sometimes making their stories sweet by engaging in exaggerations and gossip.**

**Rumours have been spread with enthusiasm, and those enemies who can afford to pray are asking for the fall of the emerging people's kingdom.**

**More than our innocent internal enemies, some Ghanaians in colonial attires are still behaving as if nothing is happening in the**

**country.**

**The GRAPHIC will not hesitate in exposing some of these people whenever they come our way.**

**For the moment, however, we would like the people to report any suspecting observations they make in the course of their work. Some company executives are threatening with redundancy exercises. Some are using funny excuses to dismiss local PDC members.**

**From the regions we hear of reports of some foreign diplomats who are moving stealthily around, meeting all kinds of people and asking all kinds of questions.**

**Protocol has to be respected since the safety of all foreigners, especially the diplomats, are in the hands of this country. We have information that our Foreign Ministry, and our Regional Secretaries were not informed when some diplomats wanted to visit some regions. Sneaking around with suspicion on their faces, these diplomats talked to chiefs, defence committee members and arranged their own private accommodation.**

**To think that the GRAPHIC is suggesting a clamp-down on movement of diplomats is to be naive.**

**What we are saying is that official visits by diplomats should be properly routed. Very soon, our villages will start celebrating their festivals. And if we do not want our people's minds to be poisoned, this is the time for us to be vigilant.**

**he enemy comes in several forms.**

PSWU OFFICIAL DISAGREES PDC'S TOOK OVER LOCAL UNION'S FUNCTIONS

Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 29 May 82 p 1

[Article by Francis Kokutse]

[Text]

**N**O member of the PNDC gave directives for the take-over of the TUC and the current re-organization of the labour movement.

The take-over was effected by workers who wanted to re-organize the labour movement to make it serve workers and not personalities.

These facts were made known by Mr K. Opare-Ababio, chairman of the seven-member Interim Management Committee of the Public Services Workers Union (PSWU) at a press conference in Accra yesterday.

Mr Opare-Ababio disagreed with a view that the PDCs had taken over the functions of the local unions.

According to him, the present situation had arisen because the TUC, in the past, had not fulfilled the aspirations of the workers.

The interim chairman was, however, of the view that with time and education, the PDCs would come to play their proper roles.

Mr Opare-Ababio announced that with the suspension of the PSWU constitution, all elected members of the finance and working committees, the national executive council and regional councils had been suspended.

He said opportunism and hypocritical attitudes would not be allowed in the labour movement again.

"Allegiance and loyalty", he pointed out, "must be for the TUC membership, the working people and the nation, this must not be misplaced to serve individuals and leadership".

## MULTINATIONALS 'IN LEAGUE' WITH EEC TO DUMP UNFIT FOOD ON THIRD WORLD

Accra DAILY GRAPHIC in English 1 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Text]

**THE dumping of unfit food on Ghana and other Third World countries by multi-national companies through the European Economic Community (EEC) has now been formally made known.**

The hypocrisy of the multi-nationals and the EEC to spread disease-infected food under a so-called food-aid programme for developing countries is contained in a confidential special report by the European Court of Auditors

Excerpts of the report which have been discussed in the June edition of "NEW AFRICAN" indicate that Ghana received 500 tonnes of rancid milk powder and large quantities of insect-infested, poor quality rice under an EEC food aid

It is clear from the startling and scandalous revelations in the Report that the multi-national companies are in league with the EEC which helps them to dispose of their stocks of unsuitable food. Consequently, there is a questionable arrangement regarding the award of tenders to supply food aid.

There is for instance, no pre-shipment goods inspection by the EEC and the recipient country only

signs a "taking-over-certificate." And in most cases, local collaborators do not protest or reject food of obviously suspicious quality.

Upper Volta was the unlucky recipient of more than 4,000 tonnes of weevil-ridden wheat and rice in 1977. She also received 750 tonnes of rancid butteroil, and 2,300 tonnes of milk powder, a percentage of which was unfit for human consumption.

EEC sent Niger 3,750 tonnes of poor quality rice containing "foreign bodies," and 1,500 tonnes of milk powder 38% of which was useless".

Together with Ghana, Nicaragua and Vietnamese refugees in Hong Kong have received from EEC a total of 6,000 tonnes of poor quality cereals. Rwanda has had her share of dump-the-bad-food-on-Africa." She got an EEC gift package of 2,500 tonnes of grain which contained impurities.

The Report says emergency food aid takes three to four months before reaching the port of unloading. In a country that has poor distribution facilities, the food could lie at the point of discharge for several months.

It is of interest to point out that the FAO's current target for European and US provision of cereals to developing countries is 10 million tonnes. But the 1980 Convention on Food Aid provided for the supply of only 7.6 million tonnes.

## AGRICULTURE 'NOT THE DUMPING GROUND FOR DROPOUTS'

Accra THE LEGON OBSERVER in English No 5, May 82 p 114

[Editorial]

[Text]

Some PNDC members have lately been reported on Radio and TV to say state enterprises which continue to perform poorly would be closed down (or re-organized?) and their workers sent to the rural areas to farm.

We earnestly hope that this is not considered as a serious approach to our economic problems of under-production and inefficiency: it portrays the same casual and contemptuous attitude to agriculture and farmers which characterized many leaders of the past and many non-rural folks.

Agricultural production is the dominant economic activity of this country: it employs more people than all the other activities put together. Agricultural producers, or farmers, are serious working people who are very efficient, given the level of technology available to them, and who need only improved technology and appropriate incentives and logistic sup-

port to raise their efficiency for the good of all of us. Their work is difficult and ill-rewarded, certainly; we are sure it is not an occupation for inefficient white and blue-collar workers. If a man, or woman, is inefficient at factory work, why do we imagine that he, or she, will be an efficient farmer for the state? And where shall we send the workers of the state farms? We all know how inefficient they are! No, agriculture is not the dumping ground for drop-outs; farming is not the punishment for inefficiency.

What the nation wants is a set of positive measures to raise efficiency and performance in the state sector of the economy. If a state enterprise is hopeless, it is probably inappropriate and should not have been set up in the first place. Dis-establish it, if you will; sack the workers and management, if you must; or surcharge them, if you like. But do not dump them on to farms. Penal farming is not a viable strategy for economic recovery.

CSO: 4700/1432

## TRANSPORTATION, FUEL SITUATION MEASURES DISCUSSED

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3383, 7 Jun 82 pp 1497-1498

[Article by Nii K. Bentsi-Enchill]

[Text] HUNDREDS of farmers from all over the Northern Region have reportedly been converging daily on the Tamale branch of the Ghana Commercial Bank seeking chits to buy gas oil for their tractors. The *Daily Graphic* said they had been paying money into the accounts of the Northern Regional Rural Integrated Programme. NORRIP had undertaken to supply farmers with the fuel at the start of the current farming season. The snag is that NORRIP does not have enough fuel. Since the season began, therefore, many farmers had been spending weekdays outside the bank in vain attempts to get the chits.

As an alternative the regional agricultural task force began issuing chits for farmers to buy gas oil from petrol stations in Tamale. Here again, the snag has been the insufficient quantities of petroleum products reaching the municipality every month. The farmers reportedly said maize production may fall significantly this year as it is almost too late for sowing. Some appealed to State Transport Corporation to engage its fuel tankers to supply farmers through the agricultural task force. Others said the Ministry of Fuel and Power should urgently make it possible for farmers with trucks to buy fuel from specified filling stations in towns and cities in southern Ghana and convey it to the north.

This is just one story which illustrated the economic repercussions of the well-known sorry state of transport in Ghana. It is worth repeating that these repercussions include inadequate supply in rural and urban areas of respectively essential and other commodities and local foodstuffs respectively, high prices, and aggravation

of distorted patterns of consumption.

A brief sketch of the transport situation would indicate among other things that the percentage of cars among the total vehicle imports had risen from 40 per cent in 1957 to 70 per cent by this year. Rail transport, although significantly cheaper, accounted for only 15 per cent of the transport market while 80 per cent of bulk haulage was done by roads, very profitably for private lorry owners, but expensive for consumers and for the economy in general. It turns out that transport consumes some 70 per cent of petroleum product imports every year. Crude oil amounts to 60 per cent of Ghana's import bill and requires over 40 per cent of external revenue to pay for it. And in the breakdown of sources of energy used in Ghana, the 20 per cent reserved for oil products is mainly used up in the transport sector, as seen above. This means an economy that is very sensitive to fluctuations in price and supply of oil products. Other elements include the low development of Volta Lake transport, and the fact that some 80 per cent of all road construction plant and equipment is held in private hands. These facts and figures must be seen as the background to the objectively incoherent policies of successive governments in the transport and roads sector, both intimately linked with the ever-growing urgency of a coherent fuel policy.

During an interview with *West Africa*, Mr. Appiah Korang, the PNDC Secretary for Fuel and Power, spoke of the need to rationalise distribution of petroleum products in Ghana. He said the situation today resulted from the evolution of local marketing by the foreign oil companies

that dominate the Ghanaian market. In the old days, supply exceeded demand and there was clear profit incentive for them to develop new internal markets. No major distribution problems had occurred, therefore

However, the problem now was that the economy could not support the cost of oil imports as presently utilised, and that the "traditional" approach to the trade in energy resources — that is, allowing the profit motive to determine supply of petroleum products — was no longer tenable. The visible result of this had been the relative infrequency of urban shortages because of profitability. The situation had been aggravated by the fact that the stock of tankers and storage facilities have been inadequate, while there had been slow reaction to variations in the supply-demand situation.

The evolution, according to Mr. Appiah Korang, had been one where the foreign companies had tended to close down rural outlets to concentrate on urban areas, while the state-owned GHOIL had only partially replaced the foreign companies in rural areas. He pointed out that price structures had not rewarded rural sales, but had rewarded quantities sold without paying attention to where they were sold. The additional deficiency in past fuel policy had been the fact that no attention had been paid to storage facilities.

Since demand now exceeded supply, it was PNDC policy to ensure that every region would get its fair share of petroleum products. This would entail a drastic overhaul of the system, so that for instance, highly-productive agricultural areas such as the Upper and Northern Regions would be assured of their supplies before the planting season right through to harvesting. Some effort was presently being undertaken to ensure gas oil got to the north right now, he said.

The face value of coupons in the system at present is 16 per cent above the quantity of petrol that is available for sale to the general public.

The revised Budget Statement 1981-82 makes the following points in its chapter on energy:

The solution to the petrol problem lies either in increasing the output available for sale to the general public to match the coupon face value, an option which is high cost and places further strain on the economy or reducing the face value of the coupons to match the supply. Government

opts for the second solution since the PNDC intends to reduce crude oil imports to a maximum 20 per cent of export earnings by January 1985. The following conservation measures are being proposed:

- (a) With effect from July 1, 1982, no vehicle will be registered as a commercial vehicle unless it has a diesel-operated engine.
- (b) All new government vehicles to be imported should have diesel-operated engines.
- (c) The petrol ration coupon system is to be rigidly enforced to ensure compliance. The details of this will be published shortly.

The fuel rationing system is also being reviewed to ensure that it is much more effective than it is now. A new system will be introduced from July 1, 1982, which will resolve all issues relating to the time and days of purchase of petrol as well as the quantity and types of vehicles which can purchase such petroleum products.

Haulage rates had already been revised to give more incentive to tanker owners. Mr. Appiah Korang observed that past government had allowed the rates for wet cargo (that is, petroleum products mainly) to slide, thus encouraging private owners to convert tankers into dry cargo haulers. He said the PNDC would respond to the short-term need for more tankers to improve distribution while paying attention in the long-term to improving storage facilities outside major urban centres. This would ensure a steady supply of oil products on a national scale which did not depend on the immediate availability of tankers, and *ad hoc* commandeering of trucks and lorries.

A more equitable distribution of petroleum products would greatly ease the problems of prices that rose the further away from Accra sales took place. While the sky-high prices of petrol, gas oil, kerosene, etc., had now come down very substantially — a gallon of petrol had been sold for as much as C120 in Tamale — the illegal trafficking in this commodity would not disappear until supply was better spread.

There are still queues at petrol stations all over the country, but it is nothing at all like at times of national shortage as in June-September, 1979, and in late 1981, and the queues do not meander around corners or down straight lines as far as the eye can see. It is more a question of a constant 20 or 30 vehicles. The coupon



system is undergoing some revision, with specified purchase points for both coupons, and the actual fuel itself depending on categories of vehicle. It is still also possible to buy fuel without the coupons at stations specified by word of mouth and personal contact. How the filling station attendants square their accounts at inspection time is their own business and that of the law. Certainly, kalabule in petroleum products has been on a clear downward trend since December 31.

CSO: 4700/1430

## FRENCH COMPANY GRANTS DEVELOPMENT CREDIT

London WEST AFRICA in English No 3383, 7 Jun 82 p 1550

[Text]

The French Government has lifted the temporary embargo placed on Ghana, which restricted her from enjoying any credit facilities from French financial institutions. Mr. Jean-Baptiste Doumang, Managing Director of Interagra Company of France, said at a joint press conference organised by him and Dr. Kwasi Botchway, the PNDC Secretary for Finance and Economic Planning, that the lifting of the embargo followed the confidence the French Government has in the PNDC.

Mr. Doumang said that his company among other things, will assist the Ghana Government to develop her agricultural and mining sectors, as well as help her to train middle level management to control the natural resources of the country. Mr. Doumang, on behalf of his company, had earlier signed an agreement with the Ghana Government under which Ghana will receive credit facilities of about \$200m. for a number of development projects. Under the agreement the company is to help Ghana to receive between \$10m. and \$20m. credits to establish a large-scale poultry project. The company will provide 80 per cent of the funds with the Ghana Government providing the remaining 20 per cent. It will also help with the reactivation of the abandoned food silos and in addition, construct new ones. Furthermore, large-scale production of beef and dairy cattle will be set up in Brong Ahafo and the Accra plains.

With regards to the mines, Interagra will help to raise credit facilities for the rehabilitation of the old machinery and network equipment and will also go into joint venture with the government to open new ones. Interagra has also agreed to explore the possibility of arranging credit facilities to liquidate the outstanding debt of \$52m. which Ghana owes the Republic of Korea in respect of four vessels. In addition, the company has agreed to send in experts to inspect the six Black Star Line vessels lying idle at Tema in Ghana, and Avonmouth in the UK. Ghana also urged the company to explore the possibility of arranging a working capital of \$16.3m. for the state shipping agency. The company is to obtain a bonded warehouse to store grain, sugar, tinned tomatoes and pineapples.

Dr. Kwasi Botchway, who signed the agreement on behalf of the Ghana Government, assured Ghanaians that the PNDC would do everything to improve their lot. Present at the press conference were Captain Kojo Tsikata (rtd), Adviser to the PNDC, Mr. P. V. Oheng, PNDC Co-ordinator, Dr. Joe Abbey, member of the National Economic Review Committee and representatives of the French company.

CNO: 4700/1430

## BRIEFS

COCA EARNINGS--The Ghana Export Company earned ¢1.8m. (200m. CFA) as tax revenue on exportation of cola by private organisations between February and April this year. Addressing a meeting of Kwahu cola producers at Nkwakaw, Mr. J. A. Addae, an official of the company, said that the government was taking steps to streamline the cola industry to maximise export earnings. As part of the measures, new export markets are being explored and smuggling and other malpractices will be eliminated, Mr. Addae added. [Text] [London WEST AFRICA in English No 3383, 7 Jun 82 p 1551]

CUBAN CULTURAL GROUP--Forty-nine members of the world famous National Folkloric Ensemble of Cuba have arrived in Accra to begin a two-week concert tour of Ghana. The cultural group, made up of musicians, dance choreographers and stage technicians, will put up concerts in Accra and in the regional capitals to portray their Afro-Cuban' dances. They were met at the Kotoka International Airport early yesterday morning by Mr Asiedu Yirenkyi, PNDC Secretary for Culture and Tourism. [Text] [Accra GHANAIAN TIMES in English 4 Jun 82 p 8]

CSO: 4700/1432

RAMGOOLAM WARNS OF MMM DICTATORSHIP

Port Louis THE NATION in French 11 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Excerpts] The national rally held by the Labor Party [LP] in Centre de Flacq was a success from the viewpoint of attendance. Speaking to a receptive crowd estimated to number around 5,000 people, most of which were LP supporters, Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, the prime minister; Sir Satcam Boolell, minister of agriculture; Sir Kher Jagatsingh, minister of national education and the two LP candidates for the electoral district of Flacq-Bon Accueil, Dr Sudarsen Jugessur and Madan Beecarry, took turns to denounce the antidemocratic intentions of the MMM which wants to establish in Mauritius a dictatorship similar to the ones that exist in Madagascar, the Seychelles and Tanzania. Sir Seewoosagur also warned the population against the constitutional changes advocated by the MMM which are intended to help clear the way for the establishment of a federation uniting Madagascar, the Seychelles and Mauritius.

Sir Seewoosagur then asked what will happen to the Mauritian people in that kind of federation. None other but Madagascar, which has a population of 6 million inhabitants, will control the future of these islands. Sir Seewoosagur said that the coming 11 June elections are the most important ones ever because if the LP is removed from power there will never be elections again. The LP leader said that if people fulfill the wishes of the MMM of winning a three-fourth majority of the seats in the parliament, Mauritius will have a dictatorship and a single party like Cuba, the Seychelles and Madagascar.

While underscoring the very crucial nature of the stakes in the coming elections, Sir Seewoosagur asked the people to forget the small disagreements of the past. The LP, he said, comes to the voters offering them, not empty promises like the MMM, but its record of many achievements. In view of this, Sir Seewoosagur called on voters from the Flacq/Bon Accueil district to maintain the continuity under conditions of respect and freedom by supporting the three LP candidates, namely Sir Kher Jagatsingh, Dr S. Jugessur and Mr Macan Beecarry.

Sir Satcam Boolell said that the crowd which had come to Centre de Flacq indicates, clearly and unquestionably, that the MMM is losing ground. Since the LP started its campaign, the MMM has been on the defensive. The minister dealt a good blow on the MMM "which wants to fabricate a prime minister."

Now that the electoral battle is in progress, Sir Satcam said, voters must be able to choose between those who want the country to prosper and those who have destroyed its economy with wildcat strikes resulting in mass redundancy. In Mauritius, Sir Satcam said, most problems have been solved except for the problem of unemployment.

Sir Satcam then asked voters not to trust the MMM. That party, he said, is only making empty promises when it says that it intends to grant a 13th month of pay, to increase wages, to give unemployment benefits, to reduce taxes, to abolish the exit tax and so on. Where will they find the money for all this? the speaker asked.

Sir Satcam predicted that if the MMM comes to power, social and political stability will be threatened and the country will live under repression. Hoodlums in the pay of the MMM are already intimidating people and tearing down FL posters, Sir Satcam said. The MMM is already calling for an investigation commission because he tried to restore order in the Beau-Bassin Prison. Sir Satcam said that a notorious bandit was released on bail when the MMM paid his bail of several thousand rupees.

Sir Satcam also urged LP supporters to take steps to correct their miscalculation of 1976 in Flacq/Bon Accueil by coming out in mass to vote for the three LP candidates.

Sir Kher Jagatsign said that in the coming elections the LP will be opposing a party that wants to commit a political holdup in Mauritius. The speaker denounced the about-turn made by Paul Berenger who is now asking the bourgeoisie to support the MMM. Sir Kher said that Berenger sings one tune when he speaks at a meeting in Beau Champs but when he addresses his rank-and-file, he criticizes SSR [Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam] for dancing to the tune of the whites. The minister urged the voters not to be swayed by the oppositions' false propaganda.

Speaking about the television publicity spots for the LP, Sir Kher said that this publicity campaign is part of a political strategy carefully worked out by SSR to bring down the MMM once and for all. The opposition, Sir Kher said, claims that some shots are fabricated.

8796

CSO: 4719/1000

# THREAT TO UPHOLD DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 23 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] A three-fourths majority in the legislature would not be used to infringe liberty and democracy, he says.

"I make a solemn oath before God, in whom I believe, that the MMM-PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement-Mauritian Socialist Party] alliance will not exploit a possible three-fourths majority of legislative seats, after its 11 June victory, to infringe on freedoms or democracy in Mauritius."

In these words Mr Aneerood Jugnauth, leader of the Opposition and the "shadow prime minister" in the MMM-PSM alliance, expressed his views yesterday at an MMM-PSM meeting at the corner of Perimbe and Coton streets, in St Francois, in Electoral District 3 (Central Port Louis-Maritime Port Louis). The large crowd that had gathered to hear him there applauded his remarks.

In a long analysis, Mr Jugnauth explained "why," in his opinion, it is "essential" for the MMM and the PSM to get a three-fourths majority of legislative seats. "That majority must be obtained, not in order to muzzle freedom but in order to modify a clause in the constitution on nationalizations," he said. The amendment will make it possible for the Mauritian Government to nationalize a part of certain vital sectors of the economy and pay the compensations in several installments.

Mauritians, according to Mr Jugnauth, have a very simple choice to make. They have to decide whether they want to continue along the path of the current Finance minister, Sir Veerasamy Ringadoo, of putting themselves even further at the mercy of the International Monetary Fund [IMF], with the certainty that draconian cuts will be required in the education, health and pension budgets, among others, and that duties, taxes and other levies will be increased. The MMM-PSM, Mr Jugnauth declared, proposes another option to the people: that of giving its government the power to go get the money it will need to establish a sovereign society from the vital sectors, such as docks, transport, the sugar industry, etc.

The leader of the Opposition noted that SSR [Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam] is often in the habit of comparing the Isle of Mauritius with the

countries of Africa. "Mauritius will soon follow in the footsteps of those African countries, if it does not begin right now to take the concrete steps necessary if we are not to be driven to our knees before the IMF and foreign capitalists."

Mr Jugnauth said that "we must not forget that the clause on nationalizations in our constitution was put there by the English colonialists in order to protect the settlers' interests, and the interests of their capitalist allies. That clause," he added, "has never been in the interests of the people."

On the subject of freedom and democracy, Mr Jugnauth said the MMM-PSM "has given every possible proof [of its commitment], while its opponents were the ones who postponed the general elections in 1972, and the village and municipal elections."

Mr Jugnauth also spoke at length on the rupture of the PTr [Labor Party] alliance with the CAM [Moslem Action Committee]. "Once again," he said, "Ramgoolam has shown his true colors. He used an ally to get in power and discarded it when it no longer served his interests." Mr Jugnauth denounced the Labor Party alliance with the French Group and the RPL [expansion unknown], saying that SSR has been humiliated in the eyes of Sir Gaetan Duval.

Several other speakers addressed the rally, including two candidates in the electoral district: Osman Gendoo and Bashir Khodabux.

9516

CSO: 4719/913



PARTIAL CONTINUITY: REACTION LISTED

Port Louis (LSE) in French (2 Apr 82) p. 7

[Text] UDM (Mauritian Democratic Union) not allowed to register because of defect in application. Guy Olivry's party plans to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The list of political parties that had registered with the office of the commissioner general for the upcoming general elections on 11 June was finalized yesterday. Monday was the last day for registering. The list was officially certified by the Electoral Supervisory Council after several changes were made to it.

For example, with respect to the Alliance Party (the Labor Party, the Mauritian Party and the Rally for Progress and Freedom Party), the commission decided that it will appear on the ballot as the "National Alliance Party."

The official name under which the Mauritian Militant Movement and the Mauritian Socialist Party will appear is the MPM-PSM Alliance.

The Socialist Democratic Party becomes the Socialist Democratic Front, while the Workers' Labor Party becomes the Workers' Front.

We note that the commission rejected the registration of two parties, because in both cases they had failed to follow the exact filing procedures prescribed. The parties in question are the PPM and the Left Support Movement. Both will appear on the commission's decision to be printed next.

Here is the official list of participating parties:

National Alliance Party

PMU

United Front Party

Socialist Democratic Front

MPM-PSM Alliance (Mauritian Militant Movement and Mauritian Socialist Party)

Independent Forward Bloc  
 Mauritius National Party  
 Mauritian Islamic Party  
 Dhruvediennes United Party  
 Socialist Zenes  
 Mauritian Muslim Brothers Party  
 Independent Democratic Movement  
 Lalit  
 United Hindu Front  
 People's National Party  
 Mauritius Young Labor Movement  
 Organization of the People of Rodrigues  
 Muslim Committee of Action  
 Muslim Liberation Front  
 Workers' Party  
 Organization of the Mauritian People  
 People's Luminous Party  
 Mauritian Radical Movement  
 Tamil Fraternity of the Isle of Mauritius and Hindu Progressive Movement  
 (registered as a Party Alliance of Tamil Fraternity of the Isle of  
 Mauritius and Hindu Progressive Movement)  
 Mauritius National Congress  
 Mauritius Socialist Congress  
 Republican Center Party  
 Tamil Democratic League  
 National Alliance Party (registered as a Party Alliance of the Rally for  
 Progress and Freedom Party, Mauritius Labor Party and Mauritian Bloc).

## UDM TO CONTEST ELECTIONS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 22 Apr 82 p 4

[Text] The executive board of the Mauritian Democratic Union (UDM) decided yesterday at a meeting in Port Louis that the party will field a candidate in each of the nation's electoral districts, or at least in the majority of districts. This represents a modification of the party's campaign strategy, which was initially to line up about 18 candidates to run in five or six districts. In this way the UDM hopes to increase its chances to be assured of some seats in the new legislature. It is hoped, said party leader Guy Ollivry, to "counterbalance an overly strong MMM-PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement-Mauritian Socialist Party] majority in case the winds of change continue to blow in the country between now and 11 June."

During the same executive board meeting, the fear was actually expressed that an overly strong MMM-PSM majority might once in power "infringe on freedom and democracy by making draconian changes to the constitution." Mr Ollivry said that "a majority of Mauritians are being frightened" by MMM Secretary General Paul Berenger's insistence on the need to obtain a three-fourths majority in the upcoming elections. The UDM, Mr Ollivry continued, appears to be the party that is "able to be tomorrow's opposition if the MMM-PSM got a big majority or if the MMM and the PT [Labor Party] form a coalition after the elections, as Mr A. Jugnauth has suggested in his statements to the effect that a coalition might be formed if the results of the 11 June voting were close."

"The UDM," said Mr Ollivry, "finds it necessary to revise its strategy and field candidates on a district-by-district basis. The UDM," he added, "is asking the voters to buy insurance against dictatorship and against a possible coalition between the MMM and the laborites and other allies, by voting the carrying on of a tradition. The voters will be free to vote for two other candidates."

"We are for change, but we want to keep change under control. It is this new strategy that we are going to define on Sunday," he said.

9516  
30: 4719/907

# ADDITIONAL COMMENTS ON THE REPORT

Various comments have been made on the report, and I have responded to some of them.

## Comments

### 1. The

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by Swapo's seeming reluctance to participate. SA in turn has no doubt wanted to prove that its credibility is beyond question, even if it was not necessarily the case;

● Swapo's confidence of an electoral victory has held up pretty well in the past two years and particularly since the Geneva conference last year;

● Swapo is possibly facing considerable pressure from the Frontline states to participate, particularly Angola and Zambia. It is indeed notable that the Americans have been waving carrots in front of the MPLA's nose while there was the cordial meeting between

President Kaunda and Mr PW Botha;

● And finally it is notable that there was not adverse reaction from the Western Five and Frontline states to Mr Mudge's electoral challenge recently, most dissimilar to the case in 1978. Was Mr Mudge's announcement a formal part of the unfolding of the process?

We don't want to fall into the same trap of 'great expectations' that we did in 1979, but with the aforementioned the path is difficult to resist.

It seems indeed that we are in for interesting times during the next year, even if nothing emerges out of it.

# MUDGE REITERATES APPEAL FOR ELECTIONS WITH SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jun 82 p 1

[1/1]

**THE INTERIM DTA Government is extremely serious in wanting an internationally-supervised election with Swapo's participation, the Chairman of the Ministers' Council, Mr Dirk Mudge, said yesterday.**

He was addressing newsmen at a press conference at the Turnhalle.

Mr Mudge called for the election more than a week ago and asked the other parties to the SWA dispute to respond within 30 days. (Jokingly yesterday, he said that 31 days would also be alright).

"The present situation cannot go on and an international supervised election is the only way we can beat Swapo once and for all," he said.

He expressed the view that he was not optimistic that Swapo would participate and added: "I say to Swapo, please don't look for further excuses and come and participate."

It was wellknown, Mr Mudge said, that agreement had been reached over certain important principles and what he had

said a week ago were not conditions set down by the DTA, but points based on agreements.

"And if Swapo does not want to come, then clearly it rejects those agreements."

"Southwesters must not think that we are aiming at an internal solution, this is no joke", he concluded on the subject.

At the same press conference Mr Mudge reacted to press reports that he was involved in a conspiracy in Caprivi and that he was selling his farms and sending his money out the country.

The Advertiser was handed a document in Caprivi last week which alleged that Mr Mudge was party to a conspiracy aimed at overthrowing Chief Moreliswane of the Basubia but that the attempted 'coup' failed. The Advertiser ran a report to this effect on Friday.

"The story is not true," Mr Mudge said yesterday.

"There is no secret that there is competition between chiefs on matters such as land and borders but I haven't tried to overthrow any of the chiefs. On the contrary, I am a good friend of both chiefs and I discuss matters openly with them. To me the person who fed the report to The Advertiser seems to have had mischievous intent."

Mr Mudge said he would be visiting Caprivi next week.

Turning to a report in The Windhoek Observer, Mr Mudge denied that he had sold his farm near Otjiwarongo.

What in fact happened was that Mr Mudge bought a farm in the Otjiwarongo district and then sold his farm near Outjo, the latter being three and a half hour drive from Windhoek. Due to his busy schedule as Chairman of the Council of Ministers, he found it increasingly difficult to handle business on the relatively out of the way Outjo farm. That was the only reason why he sold it.

# RIRUAKO CHALLENGED BY THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 14 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

**THE Catholic Church in Namibia has reacted sharply to allegations by DTA President Mr Kuaima Riruako that it and the Lutheran Church were Swapo's accomplices in acts of murder against the people.**

An official announcement from the Catholic Bishop's Office was read at all Catholic services yesterday, in which Mr Riruako is challenged to substantiate his allegations.

Mr Riruako attacked the two churches two weeks ago while addressing the National Assembly.

According to its authors, the announcement was made after the official DTA organ Die Republikein had not published an open letter in response to the allegations.

"The blood of this country is not on the hands of the churches and they have never 'encouraged the murderer to murder'. If you have facts, come forward with them," the announcement reads.

It calls on Mr Riruako to "give proof that the Churches act as agents of Swapo and encourage ill feeling amongst the peo-

ple," and says Mr Riruako's statements will have to be regarded as "deliberate slander" against the Churches unless he produces facts to substantiate them.

Publication of the accusations in the local press led to immediate responses by Catholics who requested the Bishop's Office to reply to Mr Riruako, the announcement states.

The "serious allegations" were answered in a letter to Die Republikein, which did not publish it, the announcement adds.

"It goes on to say if Mr Riruako does not answer the request for facts, the Church will have to accuse him of encouraging ill-feelings against the Church amongst the public.

"Poor political style is the best support for Swapo," it states.

Mr Riruako's three accusations were reported in The Windhoek Advertiser on June 4, in which Mr Riruako is quoted as saying:

- The country's blood is on the hands of the two churches who encourage the murderers to murder well.

- The two churches act as agents for Swapo by whipping up ill feelings amongst the people

- Owambo Administration Chairman Mr Peter Kalangula's CDA party is influenced by the Catholic and Lutheran Churches.

Replying to the third allegation, the Catholic Church announcement says it does not expect an answer from Mr Riruako.

"You have apparently been in America too long and therefore have a poor knowledge of the events in Owambo with regard to Mr Kalangula and his church. There can be no question of the churches' cooperation with Mr Kalangula and any political party," the announcement said.



## FAPRI JUSTIFIES REPORTING ON ALLEGED CONSPIRACY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 15 Jan 92 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

Council of Ministers' Chairman Mr Dirk Mudge reacted yesterday to a report in The Advertiser on Friday that he was party to a cloak and dagger attempt to overthrow an apparent anti-DTA Chief Moreliswane of the Basubia tribe.

Mr Mudge denied that this was true, saying that the person who gave the information to The Advertiser obviously had mischievous intent.

The report in The Advertiser was written and filed by staff member Franz Kruger who has been visiting Caprivi during the past week.

We wish to make it clear that the information included in Friday's report was taken from a document which has already circulated fairly widely.

It is normally policy of The Advertiser to get comment from all sides,

but in this case it is being upheld until Mr Kruger's return and fuller information can be provided on the matter.

A Caprivian member of the National Assembly, Mr GM Siseho, also cited in the report, contacted The Advertiser this morning and said that Chief Moreliswane is not an anti-DTA chief, but is in fact head of the DTA in Caprivi.

Mr Siseho said he would be in Windhoek on Thursday and would also furnish The Advertiser with fuller details.

This newspaper undertakes to provide the fullest possible information on the issue as it unfolds and leave it for the public to judge for itself how it feels about the matter.

Many of the allegations contained in the document are extremely serious and undoubtedly require follow up.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

[Art. 11, 1919 Franz. Proc. 691: "Interdiction des Vers"]

1111

**STARTLING** allegations about the involvement of senior Security Force and Government officials in a cloak and dagger attempt to overthrow an anti-DTA Chief in the Caprivi, are made in a document which reached The Advertiser this week.

According to the document, the conspirators claimed the support of SWATF, and Security Branch officers, a Caprivi Administration official, two members of the Ministers' Council and even the Afri-

They were plotting to overthrow the chief Moriwang of the Basoga at the beginning of last month.

Involvement of Chief Mumba of the State is also stated in the document.

Titled "Report about the so-called attempt to overthrow" Chief

Morelissware and stamped May 4, it is said to have been circulated by 12 top officials, including Mr. Ding Mudge, chairman of the Ministry of Commerce, General Charles Floyd of the SWAC and 7 commissioners of Finance, Central D.O. Council.

A variety of factors are  
 involved in the process of  
 the human mind.

score. Chief Magistrate played three songs during the alleged conspiracy.

One source, quoted in the report, states the conspirators would hold talks only Mr. Moller and Mr. M. G. W. Moller, former director of the German state police, with the Communist Party, Hamburg, and the SA. The SA is now in the hands of the German government, and the SA is now in the hands of the German government, and the SA is now in the hands of the German government.

By continuing to support the new wing, the committee was to be relied upon to measure and define Christ's mission in his place.

The tested approximation model then compares the third with the substance content of the sample. It is given by:

refers to a secret meeting in thick bush with "strict protection." At this point an unidentified member of the local authority was arrested. Chief Morelswane having already planted three spies amongst the abductees.

Arrangements were made for a public state funeral in the Chief of Police's office. Burial on April 23, to which Colonel Opperman and Major Mouton were also invited.

The two officials preempted the meeting, however, and after talks with the Chief, the meeting was cancelled.

Since the Basubas' tribal court the Kuta has reportedly sentenced a number of the conspirators to fashings with one of them, Godwin Mabangam, banished to Iorapaya Island in the Zambezi River.

The list of complaints against Chief Morashwane included an accusation of "sending all his sons to Swaziland to be against the Whites" and planning to "bring the Communists to Swaziland."

# ETHNIC AUTHORITIES LAID SUBJECT TO WHIMS OF COUNCIL

Windhoek THE WINSWORTH ADVERTISER in English 3 Jun 82 p 3

[1982]

THE arbitrary whims of the Ministers' Council continue to determine budgetary affairs of the ethnic authorities, where these should be laid down statutorily by the AG because they have constitutional implications, Mr Adolf Brinkman, MEC for Finance in the White Administration and Vice-Chairman of the ruling National Party said yesterday.

Tabling a R114,7m Budget for Whites in the Legislative Assembly yesterday, Mr Brinkman strongly criticised the existing dispensation on financial matters.

Similar criticisms were levelled at the Ministers' Council during the Assembly's first session in February this year.

"In this respect warnings have often been issued in the past from time to time. With the problems of the existing financial arrangements as outlined previously, this may now, however, become a matter of urgency," he said.

The contribution of ethnic administrations to the Central Treasury and the division of those funds must be made on a fixed

basis and determined by law", according to Mr Brinkmann.

"It should be legislation of the AG because it is of a constitutional character."

## NO REPLY

Mr Brinkman said a request in this connection was made to the AG in February last year "to which no reply has as yet been received."

The request was motivated by a resolution of the White Legislative Assembly.

Mr Brinkman referred to a memorandum submitted with the national budget in the National Assembly last month which contains the resolutions of the Ministers' Council on the formula determining the allocation of Central Revenue funds to the ethnic authorities.

He argued that the Ministers' Council's resolutions run counter to the recommendations of the Van Eeden Commission on financial arrangements between the various levels of government on which the Ministers' Council's resolutions are based.

Quoting a paragraph of the memorandum, Mr Brinkmann said: "The Central Government determines the so-called stan-

and these amounts can be revised annually taking into account the availability of funds and the needs of the representative authorities. Contrary to the original statement of proposition on the report of the Van Breda commission, no further mention is made that the inflation rate shall or can be taken into account.

#### NO CERTAINTY

Everything is therefore subjected to the arbitrary resolutions of the Council of Ministers. Legislation of any kind is thus out of the question and representative authorities who may be seriously affected need not even be consulted. The apparent formula creates no certainty and the autonomy of the representative authorities is seriously being encroached upon," he added.

Mr Brinkman pointed out the standard allocation of R225 per scholar on the education vote from the Central Revenue Fund was fixed on the 1979/80 financial year and remained unchanged.

No explanation was given for the standard amounts arrived at for the R30 cents grants on health or R50 per head on education.

Mr Brinkman also objected to the re-ordering of the priority list on capital projects submitted to the White

Administration to the Central Government for approval.

#### BETTER POSITION

"The representative authority is certainly in a better position to determine its most urgent needs and should as an autonomous government determine its own priorities."

Another criticism levelled at the Central Government's handling of budgetary allocations to the White Administration concerned the 10 percent surcharge levied on individual income tax this year.

This was announced in the main Budget last month.

Acknowledging the White Executive Committee was consulted by the Central Government on the proposed 10 percent surcharge prior to the tabling of the Budget, Mr Brinkman said no account was taken of the Administration's decision not to raise taxes on its population group this year as proposed by the Central Government.

He quoted from a resolution taken by the Exco and handed to the Central Government: "On account of the present economical situation especially the drought the Exco finds it inappropriate that personal income tax be increased at this stage."

According to the memorandum on financial relations amongst the three levels of government, personal income tax is a source of revenue for each ethnic authority, from its population group members. Mr Brinkman reminded:

"If personal income tax be considered as a source of revenue for representative authorities it is wrong in principle that the Central Government should increase the tax in this manner in order to enable them to keep the allotment of the common funds to the authorities at a lower level that would otherwise have been the case."

The Central Government's contribution to the White Administration Budget for the current year amounts to R20 878 000 and is made up as follows: Grants in respect of Education R3.7m, Health R2.8m, Pensions R1.3m, Administration and Services R4.4m, Capital projects R8.8m.

Estimated revenue totals R79 868 000 which includes the Central Government grants, an amount of R26.3m as surplus carried forward from last year, R4.7m estimated income from the 10 percent surcharge on personal tax, and R3.4m transferred to the Central Government on July 1 as part of the Municipal vote taken over at that date from the White Administration.

ULTIMATUM DESIGNED TO PRESSURE SWAPO

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK MAILLETTER in English 8 Jun 82 pp 5, 7

[Article by David Pieterse: "Five Days Down and 25 to Go"]

[...]

**FIVE days down and 25 to go in DTA leader Mr Dirk Mudge's so called ultimatum to Swapo and the Western Five to reach finality on a settlement.**

Namibians are still chewing on last week's dramatic announcement that they will go to the polls around next March to vote an assembly into power which will draft the country's first independent constitution.

While speculation abounds as to the underlying meaning of Mr Mudge's announcement, locals have reacted differently to the news, depending on their perceptions of what type of independence is on the offing.

A common opinion comes from a Central Government Department Head:

"It is clear that the ultimatum is a bluff. We have been waiting for a long time for a settlement."

A leading Windhoek Businessman remarked carefully: "From this move, some kind of backing by the Western Five and others to place pressure on Swapo. The Five has been cast."

A top DTA leader said Swapo is not to be

dous pressure from all sides now."

When quipped with the optimistic prediction that he will be a Cabinet Minister next year this time, a member of the Ministers' Council reflected: "It is not that easy. There is still a wide river to cross."

Reading between the lines is ever optimistic Mr Bryan O'Linn, leader of the Federal Party, who has been saying all along since the US-led initiative began in October last year that this time it is 'for real'. UN resolution 435 calling for independence elections is definitely approaching — was and remains his view.

Mr Mudge's speech strengthens that optimism, and Mr O'Linn said afterwards: "This is not a UDI but preparation for implementation of 435. The person who said it, is just to make it appear so — a sort of face-saving device."

Asked if he thought Swapo could be counted in the next game, there are too many considerations for this not to be the real thing.

#### SURPRISE

There are other indicators that the real out-

come of the new pepped-up initiative apparently launched in Windhoek could spring a surprise for those who think Swapo will opt out.

A top DTA leader said at the National Assembly one day after the 'ultimatum' speech, "Swapo is expected to join in."

A more sceptical view comes from leading member of the National Independence Party, Dr Kenneth Abrahams:

"The main purpose appears to be to place Swapo under pressure. It is a well orchestrated propaganda exercise to get Swapo to agree to proceed with the negotiations leading to implementation. This is being done by Mr Mudge and in collusion with the SA Government."

"There is also the possibility that if there is no positive response from the Contact Group and Swapo, it will allow SA and the DTA to say 'we've done what we can and are left with no alternative but to call for an internal election'."

He continued: "There is much left that does not meet the eye. A crucial factor here is to effect the SA National Party's special congress on the President's Council recommendations

in a couple of months time. In the PW Botha cannot ignore anything on Namibia, openly. (PM) Botha has to demonstrate a commitment of the NP apparatus. Before that things will have to be pushed through by Mr. Mudge on Botha's behalf. Basically, if SA has said now that it remains in favour of a negotiated settlement in Namibia.

Observers are generally agreed there is currently considerable diplomatic activity behind the scenes and everything now emanating from the Frontline states, SA, the DIA, the UN or Swapo is assumed to be more charged with calculated posturing than before the announcement last week.

While it is commonly held that Mr Mudge's speech carried the knowledge, consent, and some say instruction, of the SA Government, the knowledge that any of the Western countries are involved, and unilaterally with Pretoria, is in serious doubt.

#### DELIBERATE

It has been suggested the involvement of some Western countries with secret consultation with Pretoria, may have been deliberately planted on some newspapers to arouse Swapo's suspicions and divert attention from that angle.

Considerable evidence has been noted indicating Mr Mudge was referring to the situation in terms of UN Resolution 435, without making it explicit, possibly to the SA Government's liking in the eyes of its rightist Opposition.

Botha includes his own references to UN Resolution 435 and the close correspondence between the conditions laid down in the UN, with the expected conditions to be agreed to by all parties by the Contact Group. Both

address themselves to all the outstanding issues not resolved in Phase One as well as questions relating directly to implementation (Phase Two).

Asked whether he found no problems with the provision in Resolution 435 that during implementation the country's state machinery will be controlled jointly by SA's AG and the UN's Special Representative for Namibia, Mr Mudge has said "We're still working on that one."

A DIA spokesman also said a statement from the UN on the impartiality issue was expected "soon."

The Federal Party's Bryan O'Linn feels, however, that there is no necessity for the UN to make further concessions to the DTA and SA on the impartiality question.

The psychological advantage presently favouring Swapo as the Territory's "sole and authentic representative" is balanced out by the control of law and order by the SWA and SA Police during implementation as well as the existing status quo where Whites have traditional advantages and privileges not enjoyed by the majority of others Mr O'Linn said.

Another interpretation of Mr Mudge's call for finality within a short time period sees it as a compromise with Swapo's call for a second Geneva-type conference.

Between this call and SA's expressive unwillingness to face Swapo round the conference table under UN auspices, a 'boosted' round of negotiations on the final package with parallel consultations by various representatives of the Contact Group simultaneously with all the parties, as a new modus operandi, approximating a conference in timescale.

The current fear of the Frontline states by the US General Vernon Walters accompanied by Africa expert Frank Wisener as a matter of "urgency" to clear the way for a mission by the whole Contact Group later this month, is seen in this light.

Central to all thinking on the latest developments, however is the Unita leader Dr Jonas Savimbi as part of the trade-off between the US and the Angola Government to ensure a Namibian settlement.

#### SIGNIFICANT

Mention of his name in Mr Mudge's speech is seen to be highly significant, indicating a way out of the impasse between a Cuban presence in Angola, and continued SA backing for the MPLA's worst enemy, from northern Namibia.

Usually reliable reports have referred to a recent meeting between the DTA representatives and Dr Savimbi, following talks between the Unita resistance leader and SA Government officials in Cape Town early this year and similar talks with Western diplomats abroad prior to that.

Dr Savimbi's role in effecting a settlement this time is seen as a supplement to the trade off said to be in the process of advanced negotiation between the US and the Angola Government.

The US is negotiating recognition of the MPLA regime as well as diplomatic ties with Angola, for a Cuban withdrawal from Angolan soil simultaneously with a SA troop withdrawal from Namibia.

It is further suggested that the talks between the SA and Zambian leaders last month may have included mutual undertakings not to provide Swapo or Unita with passes after a Namibian election.

Based on that, a SA military withdrawal from Namibia would then deny Unita any host country from which to operate into southern Angola.

#### CARROT

Neutralisation of Unita together with US diplomatic ties and financial aid to Angola in exchange for Cuban withdrawal as well as no further support for Swapo's insurgent war, therefore forms the tempting 'carrot' for a final Namibian settlement.

On the other hand, there is the 'stick' to which Mr Mudge alluded in his speech.

While the possibility of such a development is seen by many as a pipedream, reports persist that Angola and Swapo are being threatened with the Unita stick in southern Angola.

According to a report

published in SA at the weekend, SA has threatened to install Dr Savimbi at the head of a southern Angolan secessionist state with Lubango as capital, unless the carrot approach works.

If successfully conducted such a threat would not only set Swapo's insurgent war back severely, but would be an extremely bitter pill for the MPLA regime to swallow.

Rather than swallow that pill, Luanda might be coaxed by the US to open negotiations for a coalition government in Angola between the MPLA and Unita.

There is some consensus that the carrot is being considered as the first option, with the stick being used if the former fails.

They are complementary, not contradictory, according to this view.



# ROSSING URANIUM SPONSORS YOUTH SCIENCE EXHIBIT

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Jun 82 p 4

[Text]

**IN AN attempt to encourage an interest in the sciences among the young people of Namibia, Rössing Uranium Limited is to sponsor and organise Young Scientists Competition and Exhibition for schools.**

The project will be launched at the beginning of next year and if the response is good it will become an annual event. It is hoped that in the long term it will lead to more science graduates becoming available to Namibia.

The competition will be open to individual pupils or to teams and will be divided into four sections:

- Collection of information
- Construction
- Investigation
- Development

A project based on the collection of information will involve the gathering of elucidatory materials about one scientific topic. Supplementary learning aids such as posters, photographs, models and charts may be included.

These aids must be arranged in such a way that viewing them will be a

learning experience. This type of project might, for example provide knowledge about rodents of the Namib Desert, or the manufacture of carpets.

A construction project should demonstrate an understanding of a machine, an industrial process, a system or a scientific principle. Examples are: working model of a steam engine; circulation of blood in the body; transmission of photographs by telephone; model of an electrical bell.

An investigative project will involve finding solutions to a problem the answer of which cannot be found directly from reference material. Examples of investigations might include:

- whether or not regular burning improves the grazing potential of a piece of land; or
- the effects of population increase on village life.

A development study would involve not only collecting relevant information but also demonstrating how much information might be put to practical use. This could include identification of a local problem, the investigation of unexploited local

resources which could help with the problem, an outline of possible courses of action, a pilot study, an interpretation of results and proposals for further action.

Subjects could include, for example, local problems of health or hygiene, or water resources and needs.

Rössing will make more information about the Young Competition and Exhibition available to schools in due course and it is intended to make expert advice available to schools considering participation.

Pupils who enter will be permitted to seek assistance from any source such as libraries, magazines or teachers. Pupils however, will be ultimately responsible for the success or failure of their projects. The effort of designing a project and selecting assistance to bring it to fruition will be an exercise both in self-reliance and in co-operation.

It is Rössing's intention to place projects on exhibition in Windhoek towards the end of 1983, to have them judged and to present prizes to the winners in various categories.

IMPORTANT BLACK ALLEGES DELIBERATE HUMILIATION

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

**WELLKNOWN**  
millionaire-  
businessman and  
Member of the Owambo  
second-tier Government,  
Mr Frans Indongo, who  
was involved in an inci-  
dent with the Windhoek  
Traffic Department on  
Friday, has issued a  
statement in reply to  
comment by the  
Windhoek Traffic Chief,  
Mr Giel Nieuwoudt  
which was published in a  
Windhoek morning  
paper yesterday.

Mr Nieuwoudt was  
reported to have said that  
the whole incident would  
not have taken place if Mr  
Indongo told the Traffic of-  
ficials who he was. He said  
the situation was caused by  
spite and poor communica-  
tion.

Mr Indongo said that the  
"meter maid" involved in  
the incident Miss M Min-  
nie, started insulting him  
about the wrong number  
plates on his car without  
asking his name or even his  
driving licence.

When a senior Traffic  
official was summoned he  
suggested that the party  
proceed to the Police Sta-  
tion and wanted Mr In-  
dongo to get on the back of  
the Traffic Department's  
open bakkie. Mr Indongo  
refused but said he would

follow them to the Police  
Station in his own vehicle,  
upon which he was hand-  
cuffed to the bakkie by the  
Traffic official, Mr Dereck  
Bronkhorst.

Mr Indongo refuted the  
allegation that he resisted  
arrest and said he had to  
draw the conclusion that  
the whole incident was  
based on racism and that  
the action taken by those  
involved shows that White  
officers disrespect Black  
people.

He added that he had a  
political and national  
responsibility towards his  
people and could not ac-  
cept being treated like a  
normal criminal. More  
than 150 people witnessed  
the incident and to him it  
appeared to be deliberate  
humiliation.

Mr Indongo mentioned  
the fact that the press, who  
arrived on the scene while  
the whole incident was tak-  
ing place, were not allowed  
to take pictures. The  
Advertiser photographer's  
camera was pushed away  
when he tried to take a pic-  
ture and both the  
Policeman and the Traffic  
official on the scene  
refused to give any infor-  
mation to the reporter.

Mr indongo said this  
type of behaviour and dis-  
regard of Black people  
created hatred in Namibia  
and sabotaged endeavours  
to establish a peaceful and  
non racial country.

# DTA SETS DATE FOR START OF INDEPENDENCE PROCESS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Jun 82 p 5

[Text]

**IMPLEMENTATION** of the independence process in Namibia had to begin by the end of next month to meet the March 1983 election deadline, a senior spokesman for the DTA said on Friday.

He was commenting in Windhoek on a speech delivered to the National Assembly on Thursday by the DTA Chairman, Mr Dirk Mudge, in which he urged that an election date be fixed with or without Swapo's participation for not later than next March.

The DTA spokesman said the alliance expected the Western Contact Group to resolve within the next 30 days issues outstanding in the settlement initiative.

The DTA was gearing its party organisation to contest the election against Swapo, he added.

According to reports received in Windhoek, the facilitation contact group, the U.S., Britain, Canada, West Germany and France

has indicated that it was adopting its phased approach to create a peaceful settlement for Namibia.

## FINAL

The phased method is to be replaced with a

final package that will include all outstanding issues in the negotiations, including the question of an election formula which failed to secure Swapo's agreement in the first phase.

Principal among the issues that remain to be resolved are the question of United Nations bias in favour of Swapo and the composition of the UN transitional assistance group to supervise elections for a constituent assembly.

Mr Mudge said last week that "final and acceptable assurances should now be given by the Western powers and the UN concerning the impartiality of the Secretary General and the UN."

The DTA spokesman said on Friday a public announcement could be expected soon which should give clear indication of the UN's attitude toward its supervisory role in the Territory.

## STABILISE

Asked whether there was any firm basis for pressing for Cuban withdrawal from Angola simultaneously with South Africa's withdrawal from Namibia, the DTA spokesman said there were indications that the Angolan Government would want to stabilise its

territory.

Mr Mudge stated that the proposed election next March would be held under UN supervision.

"The number and composition of Untag must now be finalised," he said.

"Untag must monitor both South African and Swapo bases in SWA and Angola."

The remarks have given rise to speculation in Windhoek that final preparations are now being made for implementation of UN Resolution 435.

The leader of the HNP in Namibia, Mr Sarel Becker, said Mr Mudge had implied that the UN would play an important role in the process.

"We want to repeat that the UN's impartiality and reliability cannot be guaranteed in any way," he said.

"It is surprising that Mr Mudge who recently pronounced the 'death sentence' on Resolution 435, now wants to involve the UN once more.

The HNP called for concerted resistance against plans for elections based on universal adult suffrage in Namibia.

Meanwhile, the leader of the SWA National Party, Mr Kees Pretorius, said Mr Mudge and the DLA had put South Africa before a decisive choice.

The DLA's demands for a simultaneous vote election were in conflict with the spirit of an agreement reached among leaders of Namibia's 11 population groups in 1977, he said.

The people of the Territory were holding SA to its promises given that no national minority in Namibia would be forced to a dispensation against its wishes, Mr Pretorius said.

# TOWN TARIFFS HIKE RAISES OUTCRY FROM LÜDERITZ

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Jun 82 p 3

[Text]

**A FIERY Lüderitz-bucht public meeting came close to openly defying the authority of the Peri-Urban Development Board at the weekend, strongly rejecting the Board's latest sharp tariff hikes for the town.**

In a surprising display of solidarity, nearly 400 angry residents of all races and language groups packed the local 'Turnhalle' on Friday night to plan protest actions, and came close to deciding on a large scale boycott of the new tariffs.

In the end, it was decided to elect a committee to take up the matter once again with the relevant authorities.

Feelings ran high as speaker after speaker slammed the Board for imposing tariffs residents could not afford.

Lüderitz, as a centre of the diamond industry, has built up the socio-economic structure of the whole country, why can't the good SWA/Namibia not help Lüderitz in hard times?", one angered resident asked.

The move follows massive increases in various tariffs. Electricity and rates have been hardest hit, with electricity charges going up from 3.5c per unit to 10c

per unit, while rates have risen by up to 72 percent.

According to Mr Leon Fourie, of the Lüderitz Home and Property owners Association, a typical house worth R16 720, on a plot with a valuation of R1 350 would have to pay R519 as opposed to the old rate of R3 18.

Informing residents of the increases, Mr Fourie said a similar house in Keetmanshoop would have to pay R250, in Mariental R296 and R150 in Swakopmund.

"From these few figures it is clear that the tariffs cannot be compared with any other town or tariff and are in our opinion completely unjust", Mr Fourie said.

"The tariffs will chase away any existing or future property owner in Lüderitz." The meeting later accepted a proposal that the rates should remain the same, since they rose as valuations rose, anyway.

The meeting decided on the level of increase residents would be prepared for the various tariffs. "We are prepared to pay some increases," one resident said, "but not such drastic increases." Lengthy debate developed around the question of what residents should do to achieve the implementation of accep-

table tariffs, after the failure of earlier attempts to rectify the situation.

Mr Fourie described the events during the course of a meeting between representatives of residents and the AG. Mr Danie Hough, representatives of the PDB and other Government departments. He said the authorities had not been prepared to listen to the Lüderitz representatives.

#### DON'T CARE

Mr Anton Lubowski, Chairman of the Lüderitz-bucht Foundation, chaired the meeting.

"The authorities of this country are not prepared to stand by Lüderitz. They don't care whether Lüderitz goes under or not. They went so far as to say if we can't afford the increases, then we will have to go under."

Much debate developed around the question of what action should be taken in response. Some residents argued that the town's White residents should follow the example of the Black residents in deciding to refuse to pay the new tariffs.

"When last did a fisherman in Lüderitz receive a raise in wages without going to stand in the street and striking?", Mr Fourie asked, accompanied by strong applause. "No reaction will come from the authorities unless the people stand together."

Other residents warned against emotionalism, and said representations should

again be made. It was decided to take this approach, and a committee of six people was appointed and mandated to approach the authorities again.

It was decided that this should be done as soon as possible, but that the correct channels should be followed. The local advisory committee should be approached, and appointments with the relevant authorities made for early this week.

The committee was also mandated to report back on the first weekend after these meetings had been held. Meanwhile, the town's black residents will pay the old tariffs. This decision was contained in a memorandum presented to the meeting by the Coloured Consultative Committee.

#### SWITCH OFF

According to the memorandum, Black residents are prepared to accept the withdrawal of services if tariffs are not dropped. "If the Peru-Urban Development Board can impose such tariffs in a situation where so many people are unemployed, they can take their power and switch it off," said Mr M A Stuart, a member of the committee.

"We can't afford it."

It is believed the tariffs have been increased in an attempt to recover the town's old, debts residents claim are due to government misplanning and a deliberate policy to strangle the town.

Residents believe the SA

Government is deliberately stunting growth in the country's "mother town" in order to maintain Namibian dependence on Walvis Bay. Lüderitz is the country's only natural harbour.

50 percent of the population of Nautilus, the Coloured township outside Lüderitz, cannot absorb the increased tariffs at all, announced by the Board recently.

This emerged from a survey by the Consultative Committee there in response to the considerable increases in electricity and other tariffs.

According to the survey, pensioners are worst hit, having to pay 40,13 percent of their incomes on services and 50,35 percent on rent. This amounts to R35,75 for rent and services, out of a pension of R71.

Only 11,76 percent of householders can absorb the increase without a seriously deteriorating standard of living. Only families with a monthly income of more than R600 could afford the increases.

The survey also revealed that the unemployment rate in Nautilus is 12,74 percent. Questionnaires were sent out to the 260 residents, of whom 204 returned the forms before deadline.

Mr M A Stuart, member of the Consultative Committee, said in referring to the figures: "Does the fault not lie with the employers? Don't they pay our people too little?"

PARTY CREDITED WITH CONCERN FOR POOR, JOBLESS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial]

[Text]

The Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice deserves some congratulation for raising the question of unemployment onto the party political platform in the Territory.

What will come of Mr Werner Neef's undertaking to make the interests of Namibian workers central to his party's election platform remains of course to be seen.

However, the CDA's credit also must go to its observation that it is the poor and jobless in this country who bear the brunt of a costly bureaucracy spread across 11 ethnic administrations.

While political parties on the right have without exception (and not surprisingly) consistently ignored the workers, the under

employed, and the jobless in their policies and programmes, the left has not fared much better.

All that we hear are occasional sympathetic noises cast in the direction of the propertyless, as a sort of 'retainer' for potential votes.

But it remains for a party in this country to speak and act on behalf of the working majority of people, not as voters, but as people.

For too long has 'pure politics' crowded out the material interests of those who are jobless, destitute, illiterate and hungry.

As the prospects for an election — be it internally or internationally supervised, draws nearer perhaps we will witness the silent majority take their rightful place in the political arena.

SA REBATES THREATEN SWA INDUSTRY

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Franz Kruger]

[Excerpt]

**NAMIBIA's fledgeling industrial sector is faced with a massive threat to its survival coming, ironically enough, from the SA Government.**

A newly-devised plan for the encouragement of decentralisation in SA industry threatens to undercut indigenous industry, which has been completely excluded from the plan. Local industrialists and other members of the business community are furious at what is regarded as a huge bungle by Pretoria.

Industrials in Swakopmund are particularly threatened by the possibility of huge advantages granted to direct competitors in Walvis Bay, classified an "industrial development point."

As such, Walvis Bay industry stands to be granted a 40 percent rail rebate as well as many other advantages. Business leaders fear that these advantages will draw industries to Walvis Bay that could have been established in Namibia.

According to Mr Johan Lerm, Managing Director of Enok, 12 industries have already been established in Walvis Bay, some of whom are in direct competition with firms in Swakopmund.

Although incentives for industry at so-called

growth points in SA are not new, big increases in the incentives were introduced with effect from April 1. Local industrialists are particularly angered at the huge jump in rail rebates.

From a maximum of 10 percent, rebates have leapt to a maximum of 40 percent, and even to 60 percent in some areas regarded as particular priorities. None of these rebates apply to Namibian industry, and local industrialists point out rail costs are a major factor in production costs here.

Local firms could be completely undercut by competitors based in Bophuthatswana, for instance, who will be able to make use of the rebates.

Mr Bill Bailie, General Manager of the Chamber of Mines, said: "Take for example a producer of table salt in Upington, which is one of the areas where development is being encouraged. He can market his product in the north of SWA cheaper than the salt producers in Swakopmund."

**WORRIED**

The Advertiser spoke to a extremely worried and angry Mr J Klein, General Manager of South West Africa Salt, based in Swakopmund.

"Our throats are being cut," he said. "I don't understand how they can do this."

Mr Klein's company is in direct competition with a salt producer in Walvis Bay. He pointed out that the Walvis Bay company stood to save more money on rail costs than the entire price of salt, as paid before rail costs.

He said both companies exported their salt chiefly to the chemical industries at Sasolburg, and rail costs there amounted to R41 a ton. If the Walvis Bay company was granted the full 40 percent rebate, it stood to save over R16 a ton on rail costs, whereas the full price of salt before rail costs was only R13.

"They are killing SWA industry. We can't compete on those kind of terms", he said. He added that his competitors already had a 10 percent rebate on rail costs, which totalled R4 a ton, for the past year.

According to Mr Klein, the rebates should not be operative on goods transported to Namibia or exported from Namibia.



# NEEF CHALLENGES DTA

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Jun 82 pp 3-4

[Text]

MR Werner Neef, adviser to Mr Peter Kalangula's Christian Democratic Action for Social Justice (CDA) issued a challenge to the ruling DTA to do away with second tier ethnic administrations in the interests of the thousands of unemployed in Namibia, or face a reckoning from the CDA in an election.

Mr Neef was speaking during the Budget debate in the National Assembly yesterday when he also made a vendetta to retire from politics finally if the DTA united across ethnic lines and entered into negotiation with the Owambo Administration. Mr Neef offered to act as mediator.

"If you do not do it I shall use all my might and power to continue posing a winning alternative to the DTA's ethnic apartheid policy," challenged Mr Neef.

Mr Neef described the DTA Chairman Mr Mudge's estimate of the numbers of unemployed in the Territory in the National Assembly during his Budget speech as "scandalous, brutal, callous and completely inept."

Mr Mudge had es-

timated the number at "between 30 000 and 75 000".

"The Mudge government has had 11 months to really do something to solve the unemployment question. The Mudge government has not even got it right to do an accurate estimate of the problem in the time at its disposal", Mr Neef said.

From an estimate of 60 000 unemployed in the Territory Mr Neef argued the R36m it would cost to pay out a monthly subsistence allowance of R50, was instead being spent on purely administrative grants by the Central Government to the 11 second-tier authorities.

A flat grant of R3,3m to each ethnic administration, regardless of the number of people it represents is provided in the latest Budget. The total amounts to just over R36m, pointed out Mr Neef.

"In other words this ethnic DTA apartheid costs the country exactly as much as a monthly subsidy of R50 to each of the breadless.

## R36 FOR APARTHEID

"The honourable Mr Mudge easily finds R36m for apartheid in spite of drought, and poor world economic conditions, but

he does not find a cent for the country's breadless."

According to Mr Neef it was this consideration of the price the Territory had to pay for an apartheid system that drove former DTA President Mr Kalangula to try to unite the DTA across ethnic lines.

One of the basic fundamental differences between the DTA and the CDA was the Alliance's policy of ethnic division and the CDA's greatest challenge in the "bottom economic basis of the community - the worker", said Mr Neef.

"Our absolute priority is social justice for both the worker and the employer."

Mr Neef said the DTA was underestimating the political implications of the unemployment question and pointed out that the total unemployed in SWA numbered more than the second largest ethnic corp of voters.

## BLACK MARKET

The State's negligence of the poor and unemployed in Namibia had led to the formation of a second economic system - a black market outside the law - which gave rise to anti-capitalistic sentiments.

Those who turned to the illegal economic options to

survive, eventually regarded law and order as 'an enemy' since they lived without protection of the law, and in constant fear of reprisal, continued Mr Neef.

"It is this sort of almost criminal negligence that has made a swear word of capitalism and colonialism. It is this negligence that will deliver the fatal blow to the free-market system, Mr Neef warned.

The perpetuation of an economic system in which the poor and unemployed stood outside the law and the protection of the State led to the sharp divisions between the propertied and the propertyless.

In this situation the State could "work out the smartest constitutional dispensation it wanted and call to life as many population groups and second-tier authorities as it wanted, but it won't help because the situation has already made a "swearword of ethnicity."

#### TRAGIC

Addressing himself to his "fellow White Namibians", Mr Neef said: "No other Namibians are as threatened by unemployment, lack of roofs over people's heads, and low wages, as you are. Your awakening will possibly be a tragic one."

Mr Neef warned of the dire consequences for the Whites as capitalists and employers, if the considerable numbers of poor and unemployed were politicised "the wrong way."

Mr Neef called on the DTA to unite the five ethnic authorities in which the Alliance still had a majority, into one political and administrative body.

"If you don't do it, we will go tell it to the people and will then reckon with you one by one in the next election because they suffer hunger and you prefer apartheid above these people", he added.

Mr Neef went on to say, contrary to the DTA's own constitution, the Ministers' Council has no say in the formulation of the budget before it is tabled in the National Assembly.

This was the case when he was still a member of the Council and he said he did not know if it was still the case.

His concern for the poor and jobless was the main reason for his resignation from the Ministers' Council and the National Assembly as a DTA member last year, Mr Neef said.

# JUDGE DECLARES INSURGENTS NOT POWS

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Jun 82 p 4

[Text]

**THE COURT** was not empowered to declare insurgents POW's, Mr Justice Kenneth Bethune said yesterday when sentencing three Swapo guerrillas to a total of 29 years imprisonment.

Nevertheless, it had to take into consideration trends in international law when considering whether the death penalty should be imposed, he said. The three, Josef Sagarias (20), Theophilus Jason (20) and Lucius Nangala Malambo (22) were on February 24 convicted on charges under the Terrorism Act.

Sagarias and Jason were sentenced to nine years imprisonment. Malambo was sentenced to 11 years.

Earlier evidence before the Court was that the three men had been among a group of 22 Swapo insurgents that infiltrated traditionally White farm districts in April last year.

Sagarias, Jason and Malambo had been captured while heading towards the Angolan border.

The rest of the group had been killed.

Sagarias and Jason had been seriously wounded in skirmishes with Security Forces while Malambo had surrendered after further

resistance had become impossible.

In his reasons for sentence, the judge said it had been common cause that the three men "were wearing distinguishing uniforms of Swapo's armed wing."

## 'WAR SITUATION'

Skirmishes between the infiltrators and Security Forces could be described as having taken place in "a war situation," he said.

The defence had led evidence about political and constitutional developments in Namibia over many years and the Court accepted those events could have influenced the mental outlook (gemoedstoestand) of the accused.

"The events that gave rise to Swapo's armed struggle extend over many years and its effects have been widely spread," Mr Justice Bethune said.

He quoted from a speech made in the National Assembly last December by a member of the DTA, Mr Katutire Kaura, who said: "These are the causes of terrorism, these are the things which have caused terrorism and the chickens have simply come home to roost and South Africa has to bear the full consequences of its own making."

Mr Kaura was referring

to policies of racial discrimination applied in the Territory.

#### ABOLISHED

At the same time, Mr Justice Bethune said, many restrictions embodied in statutory discrimination in Namibia had been abolished long before the crimes had been committed.

Evidence led in mitigation said the International Court of Justice and the United Nations had ruled that South Africa's presence in Namibia was illegal, and those views had been endorsed by a large section of the international community.

The convicted terrorists had in all probability judged their actions part of a "just struggle" enjoying considerable support both internally and externally.

Authoritative evidence before the Court was that the Geneva Conventions excluded the execution of prisoners of war for military activities prior to their capture unless the activities amounted to war crimes, while inhabitants of Namibia had special status.

Unlike high treason, contraventions of the Terrorism Act carried a minimum sentence of five years.

"To that extent, it can be said the legislature considers offences in terms of

the Terrorism Act) in a more serious light than high treason," Mr Justice Bethune said.

The accused were quite young and had no previous convictions.

#### WEB OF CIRCUMSTANCES

It could be readily accepted that after they had left Namibia, they had been caught in a web of circumstances over which they had little or no control.

"This situation, which has been of their own making to some extent, constitutes no justification for their actions but nevertheless is a factor for consideration in punishment," the Judge said.

At the same time, the accused had to foresee that the laying of land mines and sabotage to railway lines, for instance, could have killed or injured innocent people.

Sagarias had sustained a crippling leg wound, while Jason had an arm shot away. They were two years younger than Malambo and had to receive lesser sentences than Malambo.

"In view of indications by the defence that severe sentences will not deter Swapo members, no purpose will be served by suspending any portion of the sentences," Mr Justice Bethune said.

RESOLUTION 435, NOT UDI, SAYS O'LINN

Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 7 Jun 82 pp 1-2

[Text]

**A STRONG call for united action by Namibia's centre parties to campaign for fully recognised elections in March 1983 and to prevent efforts at undermining UN Resolution 435 through a limited independence, was made at the weekend.**

The call came from Federal Party leader Adv Bryan O'Linn who addressed a mass rally gathered in Khorixas to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the ruling second-tier Damara Raad.

Mr O'Linn challenged the DTA's claim that 80 percent of the Territory's people support limited independence without Swapo's participation and urged all parties who supported elections under UN supervision to unite around Resolution 435 and mount a concerted programme of action.

According to him only a fraction of the DTA together with the NP and the HNP supported a limited independence, while an overwhelming majority of Namibians were in

favour of full independence.

Mr O'Linn named Swapo, the majority of the churches, the Damara Raad, the Labour Party, the National Independence Party, Swanu, Swapo-D, the Namibia Christian Democrats, Mr Peter Kalangula's CDA, and the Federal Party as supporting Resolution 435 and rejecting a 'UDI'.

"I think all these parties that agree on 435 must unite on that point, launch unanimous action, and voice their solidarity through meetings and symposiums," Mr O'Linn said.

"We can also think of other forms of co-operation in these important and critical times. We must talk of alliances once more", he added.

Mr O'Linn accused the DTA of double dealing and pointed at the Alliance's sudden about-turn by urging an election last week from March 1983 after only two weeks before, having virtually rejected Resolution 435 and the US-led Western initiative.

He argued that the DTA had not shown the initiative by calling for a March 1983 election last week, but had been told by the SA Government that a full settlement was on the cards and that the DTA should prepare itself now.

"I am convinced SA told Mr Mudge in Cape Town last week independence under 435 is the only way out, and that a full settlement would come next year March.

"I don't see how in two weeks the DTA can change its attitude from talking about 435 being as good as dead and the West's bloodstained detente, to suddenly demanding such an election", said Mr O'Linn.

#### STRONG CASE

He added: "Mr Mudge's speech (in the National Assembly last week) is not important, but what hides behind it is, I think I am right in saying that there is a strong case for an election in March 1983. All the signs point to it".

SA was presently trying to sell the idea of an election under Resolution 435 to its people and to SWA, and the March 1983 date was used by Mr Mudge only after the US ambassador to SA had suggested the same date, according to Mr O'Linn.

He warned, however, "This does not mean we must sit and wait for others to reach finality. We can help jeopardise these elections if we don't help".

Mr O'Linn said several of the DTA's stanpoints threatened to undermine the chances of holding a full election next year, and these should be prevented as a matter of urgency.

He said Mr Mudge had threatened to go ahead with elections without Swapo and "use Unita to flatten Africa where SA has failed."

"It is easy to talk about making war when you have to use other peo-

ple's soldiers", continued Mr O'Linn amidst loud applause.

"There is no future to a one sided independence and I agree with the Damara Raad when it said such independence is equal to suicide."

Adv O'Linn described both Swapo and the DTA's current views on the proposed voting formula as artificial.

The DTA had for the first time accepted the original double vote only once it had heard Swapo rejects it, he said.

Turning to Swapo's rejection of the double vote formula, Mr O'Linn said: "I will not deny there are criticisms of the double vote but that criticism is not worth the delay of a settlement and one more drop of a Namibian's blood".

Mr O'Linn said until the Geneva conference SA and the DTA had always been responsible for stalling a settlement.

Swapo always remained ready to sign a ceasefire, on the other hand.

Loud applause greeted Mr O'Linn when he said many instances had contributed to a settlement in Namibia, including Swapo and that Swapo was still doing so.

But Mr O'Linn criticised Swapo for stalling on the voting formula because it feared it would not attain a two-thirds majority needed, early this week.

While it did not disclose the reason for the visit, US officials have previously acknowledged it is connected with the efforts for Namibian independence.

The United States has no diplomatic relations with Angola, largely because of the presence of Cuban troops there. However, the US has made no secret of its hopes that Angola will ask the Cuban troops to leave as part of a Namibian settlement.

## OVAMBOS EXPRESS DISAPPROVAL OF SWAPO, OWN SOLDIERS

Johannesburg RAPPORT in Afrikaans 25 Apr 82 p 14

[Article by Johan Strydom: "SWAPOs Simply More Poisonous than Soldiers to Ovambos"]

[Text] Windhoek--By far most of the Ovambos want SWAPO to stop its activities in the South-West. However, according to a poll taken in Ovamboland, most of the people there do not look up to Ovambo soldiers who must protect them against SWAPO.

The decision to take the poll, the results of which were made available to RAPPORT, was made principally to measure the support which SWAPO receives from that population group. Nearly half of the South-West's population consists of Ovambos.

Everything possible was done to insure that the specter of intimidation did not have any influence on the results. An Ovambo interrogator did the field work all by himself.

The people who were interrogated were sectioned off into nine groups: general business people, inspectors and educators, students and apprentices, politicians (members of executive committees), clerks, typists and receptionists, sisters, nurses and social workers, chieftains and agricultural workers, housewives, and workers and technical people.

According to the replies a considerable sector of the population is also unhappy about being called "Wambos" (Ovambos). When asked: "are you satisfied about being a Wambo?" 45 percent of the apprentices and students replied negatively.

Altogether 20 percent of the nurses, 18 percent of the teachers and inspectors and 10 percent of the members of the executive committees and other people in the white collar group also feel the same way. All the people in the other five groups who were questioned said that they are satisfied with what they are.

When asked: "Do you like your culture and traditions?" 61 percent of the youths replied negatively.

asked: "Do you like your traditional leaders?" 72 percent of the  
villages and students replied negatively. Altogether 60 percent of the  
villages and 87 percent of the educators and inspectors also replied  
negatively.

The poll shows that the greater majority of the Ovambo population wants SWAPO  
to stop its activities, as can be expected in a region where people die every  
day from terrorist attacks and battles.

Conclusion:

According to the poll the greater portion of the population is, however, also  
convinced that the Ovambo soldiers who must protect them against SWAPO terrorism.

When asked: "Are you satisfied with the Ovambo soldiers?" the majority in  
all two of the groups said, yes; and this included 80 percent of the white  
farm workers and 88 percent of the group of chieftains and agricultural  
workers. In all the other groups most people answered negatively.

Professor Johan Malan, head of the Department of Ethnology of Northern University  
in Pretoria, has done a lot of research on Ovambo since 1973, said that the pincher  
situation of the war is causing the population to say that there are "two  
enemies" in Ovambo: SWAPO and the soldiers. SWAPO is just the more poisonous  
enemy.

Professor Malan says this in a 38-page report he recently wrote about Ovambo  
which has now made available to RAPPART for publication. While Professor Malan  
was carrying out his most recent research in Ovambo he also had an interview  
with Nito Alves, a captured SWAPO commander.

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Date: 1/01/77



BRIEFS

CONDITIONS LESS FAVOURABLE FOR SWAPO--Security Forces in northern Namibia expect to be far more successful in counter-insurgency operations against Swapo now that the rainy season is over. Military correspondents who visited the Operational Area last week were told that wet conditions were normally more favourable to Swapo as they provided excellent cover for terrorists, covering their tracks, and ensured that they always had adequate water supplies. "Up to 70 percent of Owambo is covered by water during the rain season, making it difficult for us to follow terrorist tracks and making the terrain almost impassable to normal vehicles," a military spokesman said. "But now that the rain season is over and most of the shonas (large pools of water) are drying up, there will be nothing to hamper our operations and we can expect to be far more successful in tracking down Swapo infiltrators." [Text] [Windhoek THE WINDHOEK ADVERTISER in English 3 Jun 82 p 4]

CSO: 4700/1428

## LIVELY DEBATE EXPECTED OF NEW PARLIAMENT

London, WEST AFRICA in English 7 Jun 82 pp 1504-1505

IF UTTERANCES of backbenchers in Parliament during the Debate on the Presidential Address are anything to go by, the fourth Parliament of the Republic of Sierra Leone promises to be lively, with interesting debates on national issues and not a "rubber stamp parliament" as forecast by one Member of Parliament. The debate seems to have set the mood of Parliament for the next five years.

In his contribution to the debate, the member for Kenema South-East, Hon. George Dakowa, a lawyer by profession, said that it was all right for the President to deliver speeches year in year out, but what mattered most was the way Ministers carried out the policies and sentiments expressed in the speeches. "For the past five years," the member went on, "the President has delivered five speeches, but Mr. Speaker, it is my honest conviction that things have seriously deteriorated over the last five years."

Commenting on the President's reference to developments in agriculture, Mr. Dakowa said, "Everyday, speeches are made all over the country about agriculture, but nothing good has come out of all these speeches. When we were young in the 1950s, I cannot remember our country importing rice to feed the people. I concede that the population has grown, but the increase in population is all the more reason why we should have an increase in rice production. We have been doing too many experiments with very little results. We want the new Minister of Agriculture to give us a White Paper on agriculture — one that would be implementable and meaningful for the development of this all important sector."

Mr. Dakowa suggested that the activities of the Sierra Leone Produce Marketing Board have benefited neither the produc-

ers nor the buying agents, who are "forever grumbling". He disclosed that there were not enough bags for the producers to put their produce in, and that the producers were being paid 50 or 60 cents while SLPMB sold their produce at double the price in overseas markets. "Where is all this incentive that the SLPMB has been preaching about?"

He called for a careful scrutiny of the activities of the SLPMB, and other parastatal bodies, and for the placing of the "right" men in the right places. On education, Mr. Dakowa said that standards have gone down considerably. He urged the Ministry of Education to make certain subjects, like English and dictation, compulsory to improve the educational standards of present day pupils.

Mr. Dakowa said that in haste to stabilise the One Party system, government should not forget those who worked and fought very hard to establish the APC party during "turbulent days". He observed that many of these people now have nothing to show for working so hard for the party. Rounding up, Mr. Dakowa said, "Let me warn the House that we the backbenchers are not going to sit here as 'yes men'. We want our country to develop, and we shall therefore speak up."

A nominated member, Mrs. Agnes Labor, who is also Minister of Food Affairs, thanked her colleague, Mrs. Amy Hata Kallon for contesting and winning the election.

Commenting on developments in agriculture, Mrs. Labor urged the Minister of Agriculture to work side by side with her ministry so that she will have enough food for the people. "But we must, at the same time recognise, appreciate and acknowledge our own. Rice is our staple food, but

there are others — potatoes, corn, millet, cassava, beans etc.”

She lamented the alarming rate of drop-outs in the present school system and advocated the provision of more vocational and technical institutions.

The member for Port Loko East, Alhaji Musa Kabia, congratulated President Stevens for reminding members to reactivate the spirit of self-help in their constituencies since this has gone a long way in the past in promoting development in the provinces.

He urged the new Minister of Agriculture to handle this problem with all seriousness so that within a short time, the country will be able to feed itself and even export surpluses.

He welcomed the President's statement that by the end of this year, one million tons of iron ore will be ready for export from the reactivated iron ore mines, but observed that DELCO which mined iron ore in Sierra Leone for over forty years did nothing to develop Lunsar. He urged the government to get the new company to look into the possibility of developing Lunsar and the surrounding villages.

On tourism, Alhaji Kabia said that Sierra Leone had vast tourist potential and called for meaningful development of this sector. He suggested the installation of tolling machines at Lumley and other beaches to bring in much needed revenue.

Alhaji Kabia called on the Minister of Health to create better health facilities in the hinterland, and advocated more meaningful incentives for teachers serving in villages in the rural areas.

The member for Kono North-West, Mr. Dominic Musa, another lawyer, said that the new Minister of Finance had inherited an empty coffer and that his position was “Minister of Finance without Finance”. He repeated that backbenchers in this Parliament will not be “yes men”, for as he put it, “If we give blind support, we will be like the outgoing MPs who only rubber-stamped government's activities”.

Mr. Musa commended government's housing policy which included the construction of low cost housing but expressed fears that the houses will be occupied by the “wrong” people. He suggested setting up a special committee to look into salaries *vis-à-vis* applications for low cost houses, so that occupants will not be those in positions of influence but poor workers for whom such houses are intended.

He appealed to the management of DIMINCO to take care of the lives of

people in the kimberlite mining area and gave assurance that the people of the area will give every support to the kimberlite project. He expressed the hope that the wealth from the project will be equitably distributed all over the country, and will not go to enrich the pockets of those in authority.

He lamented that fact that though Koidu was the second most populous area in the country, it has “the worst medical facilities”, and appealed to the Minister of Health to improve the medical facilities in the area. “The success of this government depends on the ministers not so much us, the backbenchers. The whole nation is looking up to you to see what you can do during the next five years,” he concluded.

The member for Kenema North, Mr. Leonard Fofana, called for a close look at the present delimitation of constituencies since some constituencies have as many as 63,000 people while others had fewer than 3,000.

Commenting on the elections, Mr. Fofana said the primary elections never really brought to light what they were intended to do. “They only succeeded to defraud, cheat and defeat this nation,” he said. At this point, several objections were raised by members of Parliament, one of whom asked that these comments be expunged from the report of the proceedings. This was upheld by the Speaker. Mr. Fofana said, “Since this election business seems to be a very controversial issue, I better move on to something else.”

Turning to the concept of self-help, Mr. Fofana asked government to put some resources at the disposal of MPs so that they can undertake meaningful self-help projects in their constituencies. He suggested that the Ministry of Agriculture should be self-accounting and be given sufficient authority over agricultural affairs. “Only if the Ministry of Agriculture is able to produce food can the Ministry of Food Affairs have food to distribute,” he pointed out.

Mr. Fofana, who was administrative manager of OIC in Sierra Leone, called for more technical and vocational training, and urged the Ministry of Education to study the OIC methods and approach to be able to solve the nation's middle level training and employment problems.

He said that there was an over-consciousness of the development of the capital, while other areas are being neglected, and recalled the promise made by government in 1980 to develop the pro-

vinces after the massive development of the capital for the hosting of the OAU. He called for the development of roads and bridges in the hinterland for, as he put it, "If we do not have good roads, we will not be able to take the much promised schools, medical facilities etc. to the provinces.

The member for Kailahun Central, Mr. Lamin Ngobeh, declared that the electoral commission had outlived its usefulness and should therefore be scrapped. He said that marbles had been sold or given to certain candidates prior to the General Election and reported that over 4,000 marbles had found their way into his constituency illegally.

The MP for Makeni Town, Mr. Alpha Conteh, observed that some of the inflationary trends in Sierra Leone were man-made and called for a Commission of Inquiry to look into the country's finances.

The member for Kambia South, Dr. Jengo Stevens, deplored the shortage of drugs in hospitals and health centres throughout the country. He called attention to the exorbitant fees being charged by medical doctors, and urged government to look into this problem.

0: 47.0/1425

PERSONAL ATTITUDES DETERMINE AFRIKAANS AMONG COLOREDS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 May 82 p 21

Albert: It is a wonder and a source of great thankfulness that many "so-called coloreds" speak Afrikaans after what the government has done to them in the past 40 years.

What Prof Jakes Gerwel, professor of Afrikaans and Dutch at the Western Cape University, said in an interview with Egmont Sippel appearing in the literary periodical GRAFFIER.

With respect to the survival of Afrikaans, Professor Gerwel said: "If Afrikaans is not heard or seen in the struggle for political change in our country then its chances for survival in a changed South Africa are reduced.

Whatever has to be done for creating the climate (or the situations) for Afrikaans to be spoken can and must be done by the Afrikaans speakers themselves, because they have this power in their hands. The Afrikaans speakers can thus create the political structure in which the language is relevant and will survive."

Professor Gerwel, who earned his doctorate at the Free University of Brussels with a dissertation on Afrikaans literature and apartheid from 1875 to 1948, mentioned about: "Afrikaans, the so-called coloreds and the relation between language and politics in South Africa."

Gerwel said that the word "colored" is unacceptable. Among many people who are statutorily identified by this word there has been a long-standing attitude of rejection and rejection of it.

In contrast with other terms such as "Xhosa" the term 'colored' does not have any cultural content. Actually it points to a generation history of people-- a number of this and that subspecies coupled and in that manner a 'colored' is produced. This is a crude way of making this point, but then 'colored' is the term."

However, the basis of rejection is the whole categorization idea and therefore 'brown man' does not offer a solution either. This is simply another word for indicating the same category."

"In the Afrikaans political discourse 'brown man' has a more liberal connotation. Van Wyk Louw presents the same view. But this is a very Afrikaans concept having rural, neo-feudal and paternalistic background and therefore not a pure concept."

When asked where the "brown men" would be more at home, (with the black or with the whites) in the light of the categorization which we have to deal with in South Africa, Professor Gerwin differentiated between cultural and political aspect.

"Culturally speaking there is indeed a group which feels at home with the white community."

"From a political point of view the choice lies between the kind of South Africa which goes on under white policy and the kind of South Africa which the black people are looking for."

"My impression, if I may judge by the students at Western Cape, is that the political stand of most of them is on the side of far-reaching changes in South Africa, in other words they are on the side of the black people, if we must momentarily employ this incorrect term for the purpose of indicating a political point of view."

As for how the "brown people" regard Afrikaans as a language, against this political background, keeping in mind that this is the language of the rulers, Professor Gerwel's first reaction is that the entire question of language strife and language feelings is a "white man's" problem.

"Actually one third of the students of Western Cape are studying Afrikaans, however, I do not wish to imply that they are for a language struggle or against it."

"What we can say without much contradiction is that over the years there have been a great many feelings set against Afrikaans because of the Afrikaner's government which has very aggressively made Afrikaans a part of its own self-definition: - to be among the chosen, or to be able to govern, you must be white and you must speak Afrikaans."

"The elite language among the so-called 'coloreds,' as also among some whites, has always been English. This is the language in which meetings and 'high brow culture' are conducted. But this has always been so even before 1948, also because the British were the more liberal and gracious component of the two colonizing forces with which the coloreds came in contact."

"Yet it is a source of wonder and of great thankfulness that still so many so-called 'coloreds' speak Afrikaans after what the government of the past 30 years has done to them."

Professor Gerwel said that an interesting aspect of the 1976 rebellions was that the political language of Western Cape University, which has always been English, was Afrikaans in that year and this after Afrikaans stood in the midst of the entire Soweto rebellion."

...tion, therefore, is not Afrikaans per se, but rather the sort of  
... for which the language stands."

...not think that any black person will hold it against Breyten Breytenbach  
...ers Claude that they speak Afrikaans. Afrikaans is also being employed  
... 'brown' students who advocate a changed South Africa."

"It is the attitude of the speaker that matters. To a large extent this will  
... the future of Afrikaans."

...  
... : 4701/76

## MUSLIM MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE CANDIDATES SEEN AS TOOLS OF APARTHEID

Cape Town, MUSLIM NEWS in English 28 May 82 pp 1, 4, 16

[Text]

**Nine men who claim to be Muslims have made themselves available to be elected onto the management committee when the 'open' elections are to be held in the Rylands Estate area in October. The nine men have all been slammed by members of the ullema and Muslim organisations for what is described as flagrant disregard for Islamic tenets by 'walking side by side with the oppressor'.**

The nine men, plus three others who are contesting the five vacant seats are, Mr Kamaloodien Allie, who claims to be a sheikh, Mr Hassan Osman, SAIC member, Mr Ahmed Dowray, Mr Abdul Gafoor Ebrahim, Mr Mohamed Hoosain Parker, Mr Abdul Cader Firferrey, Mr Abdul Hamied Firferrey, Mr Abdul Rahiman Khan and Mr Ebrahim Khan. The other three standing are Rev. Edward Mannikam, Mr Gangian Naidoo and Presidents Council member, Mr Gopie Mansook.

Maulana Khutbudien Kazi from Rylands Estate told *MUSLIM NEWS* that he is against anyone that promotes policies of apartheid and as far as he was concerned no Muslim should be a party to these government created bodies. 'I have made myself quite clear on my stand towards management committees and the like in the past and I repeat the same now. I am totally against it because Islam is very clear on the issue that no Muslim should walk side alongside an oppressor. I don't see how any Muslim can justifiably stand on this committee.'

*MUSLIM NEWS* spoke to some of those standing for the 'elections' and their responses were staggering to say the least. The man who claims to be a sheikh, Mr Kamaloodien Allie first responded by saying, 'It is not me, you've got the wrong person'. When pressed further he said, 'There

are certain points that I want to make so that you can hear my side of the story if we can sit down somewhere and talk about it.'

Mr A.G. Ebrahim first said that he did not wish to comment at this stage. When he was pressed he said, 'This whole thing is a complicated matter. Let me sit down and think about it. Maybe after I sit down and think about it I will come to my senses and realise that what I am doing is wrong. At. I need some time to sit down and think further on the matter.'

Mr Ahmed Dowray contributed these ludicrous comments, 'Islam says you must be faithful to your kingdom.' When challenged for references for this statement he said, 'No, I just heard that somewhere.' He went on to add, 'The ullema should not speak about political matters in the mosque. The mosque should only be used to talk about religious things, like how not to make a noise in the mosque and how to perform the prayer, etc. I am not a government stooge. I will use the management committee to get homes for our people and to do social work.'

At this point *MUSLIM NEWS* did not bother discuss the matter with any of the other candidates.

Sheikh Toffar of the Institute of Islamic Shariah Studies was equally adamant on his stand in this issue 'It



is declared policy that Muslims will not participate in any kind of movement which will negate Islamic Law principles and by creating a misleading picture of what Islam stands for and represents.

'Being a minute Muslim minority community in South Africa, Muslims must never engage in any form of act which might harm the future survival of Islam and the Muslim community.'

He warned, 'Muslims, who in ignorance, do participate in such practices should forthwith desist therefrom to prevent harming the Islamic cause and image.'

The Muslim organisation, The South African Students Association was totally unsparing in its condemnation of those who are prepared to serve on the committee. The management committee was created by the ruling

system to divide and control people within the confines racial-capitalist exploitation.

'Once again people are successfully brought by the ruling regime to carry out and complete instructions of their masters to whom their brains are chained

'These traitors, cowards or clowns are void of any freedom of choice, freedom of thought and freedom of reason. The powerful psychological chains on their brains maintain a constant state of prostration, servility and subservience to their masters

'The people who are involved in the management committees maintain the machinery of oppression. These few individuals are guided by deliberate motives of monetary gain, superficial status and prestige and a slavish sensationalism.'

### Devices of Injustice

**Would any Muslim in his right mind serve an institution that would lead to his detriment and misery?**

**A Muslim's life is constructed upon the principles of Justice and Truth. If he finds himself in a situation where the forces of evil and untruth prevail he should be in there actively striving for the eradication of the forces contrary to Islam. The Islamic injunction also bears no ambiguities on how he should conduct his campaign against the forces of kufr. We are told that one who walks side by side with the oppressor is no less an oppressor himself. In Islam the end never justifies the means— in other words collaboration is ruled out completely. If the means to get to a noble end are unjust then those means should be totally rejected.**

**The policies of the South African government are based on injustice and**

**untruth. Many complicated, intricate and devious devices are conjured up by those in power so that the smooth functioning of the machinery of oppression is maintained. Those who are alert and wary see these devices for what they are— mere smokescreens to further the sinister aims of the government. The truth seekers and the sincere recognise and discard with contempt these heinous devices. The devious and opportunistic accept without question these devices so that egos and bank balances be boosted.**

**Presidents Councils, management committees, sham ethnic councils and 'bantustans' are all the products of those who have delusions of maintaining an unjust system where only the privileged few benefit.**

**Blunder upon blunder has been committed by those serving on the phony devices of the government**

— yet these farcical shows go on. No right thinking person is amused — in fact 'disgust' is a better word to describe those who have sold their people out for prestigious privileges. Public money is wasted on the select few who do not even remotely represent the aspirations of those concerned with relevant change. As far as we are concerned there are no Muslims serving on the dummy institutions of this government. Having an Arabic and Islamic sounding name does not necessarily mean that the person is Muslim. If he acts contrary to the precepts of Islam, he is not a Muslim.

MUSLIM NEWS spoke to some of those clowns who have chosen to serve on the

management committees and their knowledge of Islam leaves much, or little, to be desired. One of the government stooges has the audacity to say that 'Islam says that one must be faithful to one's kingdom'. Where does he get that from? Islam says no such thing. If this is the narrowness in which he perceives the tenets of Islam then it perhaps explains what he is doing on the dummy committee. It will and always will be his ilk that will sell themselves for a paltry price.

We asked the question at the beginning whether a Muslim should be serving on a channel that is ultimately detrimental to him. The answer is NO, not ever!

REPORT OF ARMS SALE TO ARGENTINA DENIED

Objective of Report Fails

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 May 82 p 20

[Article by Columnist Dawie: "Perhaps South Africa Will Derive Many Advantages from Arms Uproar"]

[Text] Surely it is just ironical that no matter how hard the countries of the world try to isolate South Africa and lock it up in a back room somewhere, they cannot succeed in getting rid of it. They are frequently completely entangled with it as is now again the case with the Falkland crisis.

The assertion that South Africa is providing Argentina with aircraft spare parts and missiles has caused a tremendous storm which has merited front page attention in newspapers in many parts of the world. This has caused important and unimportant people to snap out of their indifference.

Granted

There is no need of spies to ascertain the kind of plan they have set to work with. It is clear that certain people have seen to well-placed diplomatic "leakages" regarding South Africa's asserted arms supplies to Argentina...and they got the reactions they were looking for.

Dawie does not know whether those who have tried to cause embarrassment for South Africa are entirely happy with what they have achieved. Granted, they did get certain assurances publicly...if this is what they wanted.

However, it is also clear that South Africa has not come out of this incident without advantages for itself.

As a matter of fact there are quite a few capitals, especially in Africa, where these rumors were received with perked up ears. But it cannot be left unnoticed that a power such as Britain is terribly worried over the possibility that its forces might run into certain South African weapons.

If this is not an international compliment of the highest order for South Africa in the field of arms manufacturing then I do not know what such a compliment looks like.

...and this for a country subjected to large-scale arms boycotts!

If it is thought that South Africa has some formidable missiles (and who knows what else) then this is due to nothing, and nobody else's, but its own accomplishments. Out of the efforts to hurt it South Africa has come out looking so much the stronger.

Incidentally, while all these monstrous stories and gossiping go around, let us not forget that in the political field the man who must get the greater share of credit for this is the present prime minister, who as minister of defense made it his career to lead South Africa on the road of military self-sufficiency.

Another aspect which has surfaced since the beginning of the Falkland crisis, and has now become clearer than ever, is the strong British sentiment which still persists in this country. If there ever was an example of ethnic roots which have survived over the decades then it is to be seen here!

#### Drums

And this is evidently the thing on which those who were responsible for the "leakage" counted.

As predictable it was soon clear that a number of entities in the country were ready to jump on the government with weeping indignation if their fears materialized. The traditional clan drums would have rumbled loudly to whip up the English speakers.

Let us hope that here too there is a worthwhile lesson from which South Africa can benefit. If this can just be of nominal help in bringing certain elements to a closer reality about South Africa's situation, then this would be a great gain.

It simply must be realized that South Africa can do nothing else but look after its own interests. If Britain has fears that these interests will not always suit its own, then it must blame itself for this. Thus all South Africans must accept this.

There is much insight and forbearance for South Africa's ties with Britain and these have been the source of many good things for us; however, British refusal to lift the arms boycott against us is a hard fact with which we must live every day, but the consequences of this will not be there forever.

#### Some Questions

Here are some questions which South Africans may calmly consider:

Will Britain help us if we become involved in a war with another country?

Is there full assurance that no British Government (forget Mrs Thatcher) will be helping the other country...even secretly? Would there be any hope that in such a case South Africa could expect help from someone...Argentina for instance? Some rather interesting replies are possible.

## Embargo Created an Arms Exporter

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 May 82 p 20

[Editorial: "Arms for Argentina"]

[Text] Gen Magnus Malan's denial that South Africa has supplied certain kind of military items to Argentina has brought clarity on a matter in which there was a certain amount of uncertainty. This was ascribed to the government's policy, forced upon it by the actions of other countries, not to make public anything concerning South African arms transactions regardless of their nature.

The allegations have now been put aside, but these have drawn attention to certain matters which merit more discussion. The first is the remarkable fact that South Africa, as producer and possible supplier of military equipment has become such an important factor in world politics. This is the direct result of the arms boycott imposed against this country, by no less than Britain itself, hand in hand with the know-how of South Afrikaners, which have enabled the country to overcome the effects of the boycott by the development of its own formidable arms industry. The fact that now Britain is so worried, about the possibility that South Africa has provided some of its own weapons to Argentina, says a great deal.

If South Africa has indeed provided such military equipment to Argentina, this would have certainly fired up the emotions of those people in South Africa who still maintain sentimental ties with Britain and one could have counted on the opposition's seizing this chance to exploit it in its favor. One could understand the continuation of such ties, but then, on the other hand one must also take into account the fact that relations between South Africa and the countries of the West, including Britain, have undergone a considerable change.

The reason for this is not because South Africa wants it to be so, but because those countries have radically changed their policy toward South Africa. They have forced South Africa to take care of itself and more than ever to put its own special interests ahead. It would not be in the interest of the country to consider the interests of other countries if in turn they do not do likewise. In certain circumstances this would even be disastrous for South Africa.

In a broader context another question comes up and that is: Where must Argentina turn if all the doors in the West, and in those countries which maintain some sort of relations with the West, have been closed to it? The answer is obvious. It will have to approach the Soviet Union--and the danger is great that other countries in Latin America and elsewhere will follow its example. One of the most regrettable things about the war over the Falkland Islands is that at least one country, and possibly even more, which has lent important help to the West in the struggle against Russian imperialism, can now be alienated from the West.

7964

CSO: 4701/76

## SOUTH AFRICA

### BRIEFS

ISRAELI-SA TIES OPPOSED--Tel Aviv--The South African writer Nadine Gordimer is surprised and shocked over the extent of Israeli-South African relations. In her first interview on Israeli television Mrs Gordimer, who along with her husband, Reiheld Cassirer, is the guest of Israeli's Department of Foreign Affairs, said that that she simply cannot understand how Israel can have such highly developed relations with the "Nazi regime" in South Africa. The traditionally leftist-minded elements of the Israeli press cheered and praised her strong attack on Israel's attitude toward South Africa. On the occasion of her visit Mrs Gordimer also gave a lecture at the Truman Institute of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem. In one of the interviews she was asked whether it is true that white liberals in South Africa are supporting the recognition of more rights for blacks and whether it is true that the blacks reject such support. Mrs Gordimer replied that this is true, because the blacks realize that white liberals are not in power and they can do nothing for them. [Text] [Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 26 May 82 p 21] 7964

CSO: 4701/76

# UN OFFICIAL APPRISED OF SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 10 Jun 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by James Dlamini]

[DAME]

**THE Prime Minister, Prince Mabandla, yesterday told a visiting United Nations official that Swaziland is in a continuous dilemma being in the centre of an ideological storm.**

Prince Mabandla said the political strife in South Africa causes continuous complications and uncertainty. "The South African problem puts us out of gear all the time," he said.

Prince Mabandla was addressing visiting United Nations official, Mr. Gordon Goundrey.

Mr. Goundrey is Assistant Secretary in the UN Secretary General's Office in New York. He is visiting countries which are affected by the South African question to assess economic problems.

"Your visit in the region is vital to us so that you can see for yourself what is happening," he said. "From the South East to the North we are surrounded by South Africa, a country which is not palatable to the whole world," he added.

"But we have to deal with them. About that there is no question and there is no way we can avoid it. Even if we had an outlet to the sea, I don't see how we could avoid dealing with South Africa," he said.

"To the East we have Mozambique which had its own economic problems. It is very poor and we cannot sell as much to them as we would like to," he added.

"We can't export our produce to all the markets," he said.

"We are in an awkward position. We are like a little island in a big ocean and when the ocean is in a storm we are affected. However, we are adamant on our policy of non-alignment as much as we are concerned about world problems," he added.

"The world recession is hitting harder all the time. We live like suckers. We are like a tree which lives on another and when the other is unstable we also become unstable," he said.

"We always say here that a hungry people is not a stable people," he said.

Mr. Goundrey pleaded that the UN would try its level best to assist countries like Swaziland "in this shaking world."

He stated that the present Secretary General's first six months have been very difficult.

"He is worried that there have been no improvements in South Africa. But my main reason for coming here is to consult with the governments of the region of their economic problems," he said.

He added that donor countries were shifting away from aid to other fields.

Asked what the next step would be, he said: "We would rather leave it to the countries of the region to decide what to do next. If a resolution is made, we would like to see how genuine it is," he said.

He said the UN would set up funds to assist the Seychelles recover from losses incurred by the coup bid. He said a committee would be set up to mobilise fund raising.

### Security

He said the commission was unable to find that any government was involved in the coup plot except for South Africa which, he said a finding had not been made yet. He said a difficulty had been created by the fact that South Africa did not avail the mercenaries to be interviewed. He said a final report would be made when the trials of the mercenaries were over.

After the meeting, Mr Goundrey answered questions from reporters on the abortive Seychelles coup which was attempted by a group of mercenaries who were ferried to the island by a Royal Swazi jet.

Mr. Goundrey said an interim report had been submitted and discussed by the Security Council. He said in the report, the special problems of the region were highlighted



EFFORT TO ALLEVIATE SQUATTER PROBLEM DESCRIBED

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by Mashumi Twala: "The Problem of Squatters"]

[Text] Government is set to employ the relevant strategies and guidelines that are being recommended by the international community in the struggle to alleviate the problems of squatter settlements and slums, in the country.

The government is presently analysing various resolutions made by the United Nations members on human settlement and environmental programmes with a view to choose the necessary strategies to be implemented in Swaziland's squatter areas, said a spokesman for the Ministry of Home Affairs.

He was speaking on the return of a six men delegation from two separate meetings on human settlement and the environmental programme.

The first of these was the United Nations Commission on Human Settlement and was held in Nairobi, Kenya, from April 26 to May 7.

The Swazi Delegation was led by the Minister for Home Affairs, Prince Gabheni.

The spokesman said present planning for the clearance of slums and resettlement of housing and the frustrating of squatter settlements was being made in the light of recommendations which are felt to be suitable for each individual problem and which will make it possible for the kingdom to easily reach the goal of "International Year of shelter for the homeless" in 1987.

Several delegations at the meeting stressed that there was a need to examine the crucial link between shelter and overall economic development and to tackle fully the issues of land and land tenure.

It was felt that there was a need to determine the socio-economic causes for homelessness and it was further stressed that access to shelter constituted a basic right that should be reflected accordingly in legislation.

Participants at the meeting generally felt that there had been no significant improvement in the shelter conditions of the poor and underprivileged segments of the world population since a previous conference was held in Canada to outline plans.

It was therefore agreed that the International Year of Shelter for the Homeless would provide an excellent opportunity to give renewed action and political commitment to and to focus the world attention on the provision of shelter as a basic need.

In fact, some delegations were of the view that the right to shelter should be linked with the right to peace, justice so that resources should be diverted from the stockpiling of arms to the improvement of social conditions of people in general and for the provision of shelter in particular.

It was also important, in the view of one delegation, to examine the question of housing subsidies in relation to the resources and the need to concentrate on the problems of the trespassing of well to do groups into low cost shelter programmes intended for the poor.

In this respect, many delegations supported the recommendations for action to be taken, towards the International Year, at the national, regional and international levels and it was generally agreed that the main power of the Year should be from the citizens of each country, with particular emphasis being placed on shelter in the context of national socio-economic development.

Others suggested that efforts in this programme should be concentrated on the implementation of existing and planned projects.

It suggested that a serious evaluation of current projects should be undertaken and the results widely distributed in documentary and audio-visual form.

"It was generally felt that the report before the Commission dealt quite well with the problems of the many poor and underprivileged who, although not totally lacking some form of shelter, certainly did not have adequate shelter.

Several delegations pointed out that the shelter was a basic need and access to decent and affordable shelter should be a fundamental part of national social and economic development objectives," says a report issued after the meeting.

Another aspect of the human settlements discussed was the transportation for urban and rural areas, with special emphasis on groups with limited resources.

In a statement after the meeting, it was pointed out:

"Transportation is one of the most significant forces in shaping the structure of settlements, it consumed a substantial part of national resources, including energy, and it greatly affects the living conditions of the urban and rural poor.

It is important to design a transport-effective structure for human settlements by co-ordinating the location of residential areas, work places and services, thus reducing travel distances, times and costs, energy consumption and adverse environmental impact.

with regard to rural areas, it was felt that the provision of access roads had not improved the conditions of the rural poor in a radical way.

Road improvement and construction should be co-ordinated with other rural development activities, including the provision of suitable vehicles which could be afforded by low-income farmers.

Accordingly, the development and marketing of low-cost vehicles and the establishment of self-financing schemes for loans to farmers for the purchase of such vehicles should be promoted.

The Home Affairs spokesman said work on these and other matters of environmental importance were being carefully studied and integrated into the government's current projects aimed at providing suitable low cost dwelling houses and the necessary infrastructural objects to the masses of low income people in the country.

CSO: 4700/1424

# TEACHERS REJECT GOVERNMENT'S TERMS FOR SNAT

No Puppet Organization

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 Jun 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text]

**TEACHERS in the Manzini district angrily rejected government's terms for the re-introduction of the Swaziland National Association of Teachers last Saturday.**

The teachers unanimously resolved that they would stand together in rejecting any moves by the government to "impose" a puppet organisation on them. They overwhelmingly voted for a motion by school head-teacher, Mr. Michael Masuku that the terms set out by the consultative committee should be rejected out-right as an "imposition" and that the meeting should be closed without discussions.

A motion by another teacher that the terms should be read out before a decision was made was defeated overwhelmingly.

The meeting was chaired

by a Ministry of Education official and conducted by the banned SNAT Manzini district executive committee.

The teachers demanded to talk to their national executive committee and refused to talk to district officials. "Who are you people? We don't even know who you are and we are not prepared to talk to you," teachers were heard shouting angrily from the crowd.

"You people don't seem to realise that you are talking to educated adults," one teacher shouted. "If you think you can take us for granted like that then you are making a big mistake. There are historians among us," another was heard saying.

"If you people were fed something by the government to pass on to us then take it back to them," one shouted.

One of the district officials stood up and confessed: "It's not us." When the officials tried to carry on the meeting and ignore Mr. Masuku's motion they were shouted down.

In his address, Mr. Masuku said: "The problem is that we earn

small salaries. People are judging our importance by the index of these salaries. They think we are nothing. How can an employer go to his employees and say: "I want you to form a union and complain to me like this and that?"

"It is not done I have never heard of it in the history of trade unionism. It is illegal, the Industrial Act stipulates the conduct of the formation of employees' organisation. It states that public authority shall refrain from interfering in the formation of such an organisation. I know a number of people have been promoted to higher positions because they used us."

"One of the district executive officials of SNAT stood up and said: "Honest we didn't do this. It's not us."

The Ministry of Education official said: "There was agreement, its not an imposition. The executive committee of SNAT was there."

The motion which defeated the officials reads: "Teachers believe that never before in the history of trade unionism has the employer had such a big hand in the formation of a

workers organisation. The banning of SNAT was a political move. The lifting of the ban cannot be designed by anyone except those who have the relevant facts that resulted in the ban.

"We oppose any move or act of making the teaching force a political base. On April 17, we assigned the mother body of SNAT, accompanied by district committees, if anybody wishes, to work with government as a consultative committee.

"We these four points in mind we can't sit here to discuss the issue of SNAT under the chairmanship of the DEO (District Education Officer) or any other civil servant, who is a fellow employee. We

sincerely believe that negotiations with government must seriously take place concerning only two issues: The lifting of the ban, and channels of communication. These two issues can't be negotiated with members of the civil service, but with government.

"We therefore move that the executive of the banned SNAT and government should discuss the two issues named and that this meeting be adjourned, and that any future meeting be held at a venue convenient to all teachers at national level when all these negotiations have been concluded."

After the vote, the

teachers stood and walked out. The officials pleaded with them to wait until the meeting was formally closed. The national anthem was sung to close the meeting when many were already outside the William Pitcher Hall.

The officials remained at the platform stranded and discussing the fiasco for a long time.

The chairman was heard saying: "I wonder what happened. Now what next?" asking the district officials.

Meetings were held in all the four districts on Saturday. The outcome of the other districts was not available at the time of going to Press.

#### Government Warned

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 8 Jun 82 pp 1, 16

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Text] **MR. Albert Shabangu, President of the Swaziland National Association of Teachers, before it was banned, yesterday warned the government not to interfere in the formation of a new teachers' organisations.**

Teachers in all four districts reached a consensus at the weekend that the objectives and structural organisation of their professional organisation was not negotiable.

They are preparing to negotiate the lifting of the ban and channels of communi-

cation.

In an interview with The Times yesterday, Mr. Shabangu asked: "What has government to do with the objectives and structural organisation of a professional body? Why should government be interested in our objectives?"

"The way I see it is that government is asking for too much from teachers. If you ban an organisation on the basis of certain allegations that it is of a political nature and you investigate those allegations, you have to tell the banned people what the findings of the inquiry were.

#### Problems

"The report on the investigations of those allegations has never been made available to the teachers," he said.

"What is happening is

that, on the basis of those findings, I presume, they are making suggestions to us on how our organisation should be structured. One begins to wonder what it was that the inquiry found to be wrong with our organisation as it was.

"In the absence of the facts or findings of the inquiry report, it will remain difficult for us to understand the government's problems.

"Whatever future negotiations there will be, government should refrain from discussing objectives and the structure of the organisation. It must be the people concerned, the professionals, who must shape it. Unless this is done, I can foresee many problems ahead."

Reacting to a statement made by a government official at a meeting in Manzini on Saturday, suggesting that there was agreement on the terms of

reference set out in a document, Mr. Shabangu said: "I regard the statement as very serious, if it were to be assumed that it is the official attitude. If that is the case, then I think it is part of a designed government strategy.

"We found the document as it was. Nothing was altered in it. We rejected it, but decided to take it to the teachers to make their own decisions. The teachers in the consultative committee have rejected it. We are not party to it."

In the Manzini district, teachers rejected the document without even allowing its contents to be read because they wanted the mother body to do any report back, and not district representatives. The meeting was then closed. They also demanded that all future meetings be held at national level.

In the Lubombo district meeting held in Siteki, two motions were moved: THAT the meeting should be closed. THAT the contents of the document be read before any decision were made.

The second motion was defeated by an

overwhelming majority and the meeting was closed.

The teachers in Siteki had requested Mr. Shabangu and Mr. Elliot Shongwe to make the report in their capacity as executive officials of the now defunct SNAT.

Both officials refused pointing out that it would be improper for them to address district meetings, but rather that they were prepared to address meetings only at national level.

Hhohho district teachers voted that the meeting be closed until all teachers are given copies of the document so that they could study and scrutinize it before they make a decision. The meeting was held in Piggs Peak.

Shiselweni district teachers, meeting in Nhlangano, voted that the meeting be closed without discussing the contents as it was unacceptable that objectives and structural organisation be negotiated with Government.

The reaction of the Minister for Education, Canon Siphetswe Dlamini, was a terse: "No comment."

## BRIEFS

UNIVERSITY BILL PUBLISHED--A bill seeking to establish Swaziland's own university has been published. The University of Swaziland is expected to come into being when the order establishing the present University of Botswana and Swaziland is repealed within the next few months. In terms of the bill, the new university will among other things, assist in the preservation, transmission and increasing of knowledge and in the stimulation of the intellectual life and cultural development in Swaziland. It will not discriminate against any person because of race, religion, sex or any other grounds. King Sobhuza II will become Chancellor of the University but may delegate his powers to any other person. Its vice chancellor will be the chief academic and administrative officer of the university. The vice-chancellor will be appointed by the university's council subject to the chancellor's approval after consultation with the Prime Minister. The selection of the vice-chancellor will be done by the committee of seven. After selection, the council will submit the names of the selected candidates to the Minister for Education who will in turn submit those names to the chancellor. The council will consist of a chairman; the vice-chancellor, the pro-vice chancellor and four other people appointed by the Minister for Education after consultation with among others Ministry of Finance, Department of Establishment and Training the Department of Economic Planning. [Text] [Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 11 Jun 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1424

EIGHTY STOWAWAYS BOUND FOR SOUTH AFRICA DETAINED IN MOZAMBIQUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] DAR ed SALAAM--About 80 Tanzanian youths trying to stow away aboard a ship bound for Durban have been detained by authorities in Mozambique, the State-owned Daily News newspaper has reported.

The stow aways are to be returned by military plane, it said. The ship's name was not disclosed.

Mr Rashid Mohamed Hamad, Deputy Home Minister, said the youths had used "various means" to cross into Mozambique.

CSO: 4700/1427



EXCERPT ON STRIKE AND REASONS FOR ITS LACK OF SUCCESS

Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 23-25 Apr 82 pp 12-13

[Excerpt] Let us now consider the trade union field. On Tuesday, the 20th of last month, the CNTV [National Confederation of Voltan Workers] brought together at the end of the day, at the Labor Exchange in Ouagadougou, under the chairmanship of its national secretary general, Jean Emmanuel Ouedraogo, all the secretaries general of its rank-and-file trade unions.

Mr Ouedraogo, after nervously painting a bleak picture of "the serious situation experienced by Voltan trade unionism" and "the manifest deterioration of the social climate," said that his organization had decided to break the silence which it had observed until now and which had caused people to say that it was an ally of the present regime. The CNTV secretary general, while making an appeal to all trade unions for the setting up of an inter-union, turned on his war machine, swearing to fight it out to the finish.

It now remains to know what form this struggle will take, since the ultimate weapon is practically confiscated.

You also know, dear Wambi, that six rank-and-file trade unions from the former CSV [Voltan Trade Union Confederation] called on their militants for work stoppage from 14 to 16 April last, in order to obtain the following:

- 1) The abrogation of Ordinance No 82-003/CMRPN PRES of 14 January 1982;
- 2) The reestablishment of the CSV;
- 3) An arrest warrant directed against Toure Soumane.

On the last day of this strike, they published a bulletin in which they stated that the level of follow-up for this work stoppage was unsatisfactory. And they gave the reasons. According to them, family, ethnic and even marital pressures were exerted on the militants.

CMRPN agents were said to have gone from door to door to intimidate the strikers.

Workers probably allied themselves with the CMRPN out of self-interest, promoting panic in the workers' ranks.

Tribalist, regionalist and anticommunist arguments may have prevailed over the commitment of some militants, etc.

And that's that.

That's how life goes.

Goodbye.

Your cousin,

Passek-Taale

9434

CSO: 4719/901

## BRIEFS

CITIZENS' LETTER PROTESTING DETENTIONS--Dear Cousin So-and-So. A group of citizens (there are 110 of them) of both sexes, in all walks of life, of all denominations and all political orientations, has sent a petition to the president and members of the CMRPN [Military Committee of Reform for National Progress]. Dated 26 February 1982, this petition came into my hands only last week. The signers, "democrats," say they are disturbed by the development of the national situation and respectfully wish to say: "Independently of any ideological, political or religious stand, we call on your understanding in order to: put an end to prolonged detentions; bring political prisoners rapidly to trial so that the guilty may be punished and the innocent released; reestablish the CSV [Volcan Trade Union Confederation] and remove the warrant for the arrest of its secretary general. It is with the conviction that this petition will receive your favorable attention that we renew to you the expression of our deep attachment to democracy and freedom." Goodbye. Your cousin, Passek-Taale. [Excerpts] [Ouagadougou L'OBSERVATEUR in French 16-18 Apr 82 p 12] 9434

CSO: 4719/901

## MINISTER SAYS LAW TO BE ENACTED TO GIVE INCENTIVES TO MINE INVESTORS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Party and its Government is to enact a law to give reasonable incentives to investors who open up new mines and ensure adequate conservation of the country's mineral resources.

It will ensure that indigenous prospecting organisations capable of competing for contracts locally and internationally are formed.

Minister of State for Mines Mr Mathew Makayi announced this in Kitwe on Monday when he addressed technicians, graduates and workers' representatives from Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) Rokana division at Wusakile council chamber.

The Party and its Government would expand the secondary industry in Zambia to utilise primary products from the mines. To achieve this goal measures would be taken to diversify into other minerals and set up small mines.

Training of Zambians would be accelerated to speed up Zambianisation in the mining industry.

The Party and its Government believed the true investment of the nation was in the training of the people.

The programme of industrial development with its impact on social life depended for its success on the administrative, managerial and technical skills and experience of local personnel.

Complete Zambianisation in the mines could only be accomplished after an adequate supply of Zambian trained manpower to carry

out the revolution.

He urged workers' representatives to lead by example to boost sense of responsibility.

### Overcome

People should appreciate that the mining industry was going through a trying period in its history and because of this it had many problems to tackle and difficult decisions to implement.

The Party and its Government was aware of workers' problems in the industry in view of the bad state of the economy but if they worked as a team some of the difficulties could be overcome.

Many powerful mining companies had gone through the same problems and survived and there was no reason why ZCCM could not survive, given the fullest support.

He told graduates and technicians not to resort to resignations when they encountered frustrations but to consolidate their positions.

Resignations, Mr Makayi said, were not the best solution and if anything they perpetuated the recruitment of expatriate personnel which was a drain on the meagre foreign exchange earnings.

PROPOSED OAU CHARTER ON HUMAN RIGHTS DOES NOT SATISFY GOVERNMENT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Jun 82 p 5

[Text]

THE proposed Organisation of African Unity (OAU) charter on human rights does not go far enough to satisfy the **Zambian Government** which has objected to some of its provisions.

This was stated by principal State advocate in the Ministry of Legal Affairs Mr Chama Mubanga-Chipoya yesterday who said the **Zambian Government** had made "suggestions to the improvement of the charter".

An impression had been created that the Government had expressed reservations over the charter on human rights because it had something to hide.

Mr Mubanga-Chipoya was reacting to a **Sunday Times** report of June 6, which said Zambia, which had loudly championed human rights in Southern Africa, had not ratified the charter.

Legal Affairs Minister and Attorney-General Mr Gibson Chigaga was reported to have said Zambia wanted

some of the provisions of the charter clarified before ratification.

Asked what Zambia's reservations were, Mr Mubanga-Chipoya said the country had objected to a clause which stipulated that only after a "series" of human rights infringements could the OAU condemn member states.

"Zambia is not resisting to ratify the charter. In fact, we want it to be given more teeth. We shall continue to remain in the forefront for the universal acceptance of human rights."

In a statement he released for Mr Chigaga, Mr Mubanga-Chipoya yesterday said: "Currently our Government administrative machinery is processing the relevant papers to comply with procedures leading to the ratification by the **Zambian Government**."

"We believe that in some respects the charter does not go far enough in its sublime efforts."

CNO: 4700/1423

## ZESCO STRIKE OVER DELAYED SALARY INCREASES SPREADS TO NDOLA

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Jun 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Zesco strike over delays in giving workers salary increments yesterday spread to Ndola where Zambia Electricity Workers Union (ZEWU) blamed management for the unrest.

ZEWU national chairman Mr Phillip Ilunga alleged that management was dragging its feet in implementing a collective agreement signed two years ago.

Management was reluctant to implement salary rises because they claimed pay increases clinched by the union two years ago were too high.

Mr Ilunga was addressing workers at Zesco Ndola workshop who downed tools to join their Lusaka colleagues in demanding for the delayed salary rises.

Union branch officials who tried to persuade workers to return to work were booed and jeered at. They vowed not to resume work until they were assured of their increments which should be backdated.

Mr Ilunga said the union was negotiating with management to solve the salary scales differences and later

deal with the salary arrears issue.

The union had held two meetings so far with management. Those who had worked for the company for a long period felt underpaid because they were put on the same salary scales with new employees.

He appealed to strikers to resume work while the union negotiated with management. "People must be patient. We are not sitting idly by, management have indicated they are ready to negotiate."

Mr Ilunga lashed out at Lusaka branch chairman of the union Miss Agathaimba for accusing the national executive of being toothless and said it was unfortunate for a person in her position to behave the way she did.

"Instead of inciting workers we should all join hands as one union and condemn management together. It is unfortunate for the branch chairman to accuse the national executive of being ineffective," Mr Ilunga said.

The union was "not party to the salary freeze undertaken by management."

"We are capable of suing management for violating the collective agreement because they are not showing respect for the Industrial Relations Court which ratified the agreement."

BLANKET PRICE INCREASE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

**BLANKET** prices have gone up with immediate effect by almost five per cent, Zambia Textiles Company secretary Mr Ronald Pollard said in Livingstone yesterday.

Mr Pollard said in a statement that high costs of raw materials, import charges, freight and operating expenses had forced the company to increase the prices.

"Extensive savings from vigorous cost reduction exercises and improved efficiency enabled continued operation with only a normal increase of five per cent in September 1979, but these have long since been overtaken by worldwide inflation," he said.

Nevertheless, Zambia Textiles considered that new blanket prices still gave the best value on the African

continent and compared favourably with the prices of other textiles.

The full price list of blankets is as follows: Vanguard K14.28, Tiende Pamodzi K15.75, Baby Special K4.88, Kudu K7.54, Mariana K44.04 and Zebra K7.25.

In Lusaka, Minister of State for Commerce and Industry Mr Leonard Subulwa said that blankets were to be distributed to all parts of the country with immediate effect.

Mr Subulwa said the blankets which have been scarce would be distributed through parastatal shops in various areas. He noted that there had been concern over shortages of blankets in most parts of the country but urged people not to panic as the blankets would be available soon.

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## GOVERNMENT INCREASES PRICES OF SODAS, TIRES, LIQUOR, BLANKETS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Government has increased the prices of soft drinks, tyres, tubes, local and imported liquor and blankets with immediate effect.

Fanta and Coca-Cola will now cost 26n in urban centres and 28n in rural areas.

The increases on the prices of tyres and tubes include those for cars, light and heavy duty trucks, agricultural vehicles and bicycles.

According to Statutory Instrument No 96 of 1982 released in the latest issue of the **Government Gazette** and signed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Remmy Chisupa, car tyres of the crossply type 5.20-10, whose previous maximum manufacturers and retail prices were pegged at K18.22 and K20.26 respectively will now cost K19.86 and K22.84 respectively.

The highest pegged crossply type tyre, the 20S-16 CWB 44, which cost K70.36 and K81.20 respectively, will now cost K76.69 and K88.85 respectively.

Car tyres SP 49 5/L radial whose price ranged from K29.29 to K36.03 at manufacturer's price and K33.29 to K40.94 at retail will now range from K31.05 to K52.93 (man)

and from K35.29 to K60.14 (retail).

Car tyres SP 57 T/L radial which cost between K37.86 and K52.98 (man) and K43.03 to K60.20 (retail) will now cost between K40.13 and K56.16 (man) and K45.61 to K63.81 (retail).

Agricultural tyres which were selling between K26.35 and K52.94 (man) and K30.30 to K60.88 (retail) will now cost K28.19 to K56.65 (man) and from K32.42 to K65.14 (retail).

Truck tyres whose prices ranged between K86.76 to K220.68 (man) and from K102.00 to K250.78 (retail) will now cost between K96.94 and K238.33 (man) and K110.16 to K270.84 (retail).

Factory prices for car tubes will be between K3.38 and K8.49 and K3.10 to K7.79 while their new retail prices will range from K3.85 to K9.65 and from K3.53 to K8.85 See pictures on pages 2 and 5.

Bicycle tyres have gone up from K2.70 to K4.70 (man) and K3.10 to K5.41 (retail) to K2.89 and K5.03 (man) and K3.32 to K5.79 (retail).

The new price list includes a different marketing price for soft drinks in rural areas.

This apparently takes into consideration the regular complaints among businessmen in rural areas.

Under the new prices a 290ml bottle of Coca-Cola, Pepsi-Cola, Fanta, Tarino and Sprite will now cost 26n along the line of rail and 28n in rural areas.

An 180ml bottle of the same soft drinks will cost 21n in both urban and rural areas.

The price increases affect prices of local and imported spirits. Stadium gin (12x75CL) will now cost a maximum of K10.98 a bottle. Country Club gin will cost K10.90 a bottle, Lavelle brandy K11.55 and Afrikoko K12.98.

Manufacturer's maximum prices for Totapacks will now be K108.40 a case for 30mlx300 gin, K114.98 for the same measure of brandy and K115.60 for whisky.

Confirming the price rises, Duncan, Gilbey and Matheson sales and procurement manager Mr Joseph Chinyama said the move had been dictated by an increase in excise duty announced in the Budget.

CSO: 4700/1423



INDIA TO SEND MACHINERY TO SET UP SUNOIL PLANT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jun 82 p 2

[Text]

A CONSIGNMENT of machinery worth K5 million will arrive in Zambia soon from India in readiness for the setting up of the sunoil plant, it was learnt in Lusaka yesterday.

A spokesman for the Indian high commission said the project would alleviate the prevailing shortage of edible oils and save the country the much needed foreign exchange.

He said the plant would be the culmination of an agreement signed in Zambia in February between Prime Minister Mundia and the Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) general manager Mr Saabydv Khosla, who had come here to finalise the credit line.

At the time Mr Mundia warned against signing shoddy contracts which led to Government intervention. He cited the Zambia Travel and Touring Company and Renault Vehicles Industries of France contract which should not have taken place had the authorities known what they were doing.

But the Prime Minister thanked the IDBI for the K5 million loan and appreciated the terms of credit in relation to the world recession and the fact that India was a developing country.

The contract, with an

interest of 8.5 per cent a year and repayable in 12 years including a two-year grace period would enable Zambia to import capital goods from India. Mr Mundia added that the credit would be used to finance 90 per cent free of board value of capital and engineering goods which would accelerate development.

Mr Khosla said his organisation was prepared to extend further lines of credit to Zambia because "we have confidence that economic problems facing Zambia will soon come to an end".

And yesterday the spokesman said the project was part of credit from the Indian bank to Zambia.

The National Commission for Development Planning which is responsible for allocating the credit line for Zambian importers was about to finalise a list based on applications for the importation of Indian sunoil machinery.

The Indian government was expecting Zambia to transmit the allocations of the credit line to the Indian bank to enable individual importers to get their machinery from that country.

## ZAMSEED SEEKING WAYS OF REDUCING SEED PRODUCTION'S COST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jun 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Zambia Seed Company is spending about K1.5 million a year in importing vegetable seeds.

The organisation has set out to find ways of reducing the cost of seed production so as to compete on the international market.

Senior vegetable seed production officer Mr Pulimood Mathai said there were many disadvantages of importing seeds besides the drain on foreign exchange.

Other disadvantages were that seeds were not available in time, there were no suitable cultivators which in turn caused supply of vegetables and fluctuating prices.

There was no reason why seeds could not be produced locally for most of the crops.

The main problems were poor research set up in vegetables, few farmers experienced in vegetable seed production and negligible literature and extension service in vegetable production.

Zamseed was set to solve these problems. While the Ministry of Agriculture and Water Development had strengthened the vegetable research with the Swedish

International Development Agency (SIDA), Zamseed was liaising with the research branch in the identification of seed growers and providing extension services.

Among the commonly grown vegetable seeds could be produced for all except cabbage, swisschards (beet spinach) beet root and winter rapes.

These crops and seeds of others like European carrots, late cauliflower, kales, kohlrabi, leek, European radishes, spinach and turnips need low temperatures to produce flowers. Because of this seeds had to be imported all the time.

Mr Mathai said the major crops like vegetable beans, okra, peas, onion, peppers, pumpkins, rape, squash, tomato, melons and others could be produced in Zambia not only for local consumption but also for export.

"If we export seeds of these crops, we could easily import the seeds of cabbage, kale, rape and some of the minor crops in exchange without any additional foreign exchange."

He said it was important that means of reducing the cost of seed production were found and one way of doing this was to cooperate with agro-industries.

ZIT STUDENTS RESUME CLASSES AFTER BOYCOTT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jun 82 p 5

[Text]

MOST of the students who boycotted classes last Friday at Kitwe's Zambia Institute of Technology (ZIT) over the suspension of five of their colleagues yesterday resumed classes.

College principal Mr Martin de Beers said apart from a few "militants" who were allegedly causing trouble the situation had returned to normal and most of the students were back in classes.

The students boycotted classes to back their demands to reinstate five students suspended for writing a critical article of the college administration in a college magazine.

The students vowed not to resume classes until their suspended colleagues were brought back to the campus.

Mr de Beers said because examinations were starting

this week, the majority of students wanted to write them before graduating.

The five students were suspended last week for one year and given an option of reapplying for admission after their suspension.

According to students, the entire students' union executive resigned over the matter and in a last effort to persuade the students to go back to class, the administration allegedly stopped giving them food.

The suspended students made up the editorial board of the campus student magazine *Spade*.

Some of the reasons for their suspension included publishing what the administration considered to be a highly critical article about deteriorating catering services at the campus.

CSO: 4700/1423

## UNIVERSITY OF ZAMBIA SALARIES ISSUE TAKES NEW TWIST

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Jun 82 p 1

[Text]

THE University of Zambia salaries issue took a new twist yesterday when non-academic senior staff accused the Unza administration of breach of contract by not including their category in the salary proposals presented to Cabinet Office.

The non-academics, through an ad hoc committee, told the commission of inquiry now looking into revised university salaries that whereas they were supposed to have been incorporated into the unionised categories, they had not received pay increments and arrears which unionised workers got in the collective agreement backdated to August 1980.

Ad hoc committee chairman Mr Falliot Samakayi, said the administration had not clarified the position of workers in scales ADS 7 and PTS 7 despite repeated representations.

They were surprised that their salaries were included in the 1980 collective agreement between Unza and the University of Zambia and Allied Workers Union (UNZAAWU) because since the university's inception their group had been on senior non-academic conditions of service for administrative and technical staff recognised by the University of Zambia Act.

When they protested to the administration the group was requested to submit its proposals to the administration and was surprised to find that those proposals were not included in the proposals presented to Cabinet Office.

The group has been uncertain to which category it

belonged.

The group says the conditions of service negotiated by the union were not acceptable to it because:

- The conditions of service we hitherto enjoyed are better than those proposed by the union;

- In accordance with the University of Zambia Act No 17 of 1979 Section 30(3) we are not union members;

- We feel that the university's inclusion of ADS7 and PTS7 staff in the 1980 collective agreement is, by implication, a breach of contract: In fact the members concerned were not consulted at all.

The group alleges that the committee which worked out the salary scales stated in the 1980 collective agreement was not appointed by the university council and had no power to look into salary scales.

Chairman of the commission of inquiry Mr Wesley Nyirenda asked the members of the ad hoc committee to present to the commission two lists of people in their ranks who had been incorporated among the academics and those that had been left out.

The lists should outline the academic and professional attainments of people in both groups so that the commission could determine what guided the administration's action.

# BASES FOR CHURCH'S OPPOSITION TO SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM NOTED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jun 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Church is against scientific socialism because it feels that to accept Karl Marx's claim that God does not exist; religion is the opium of the people and that man's salvation lies solely in his labour is a betrayal to God.

To accept this the church will have to declare itself spiritually bankrupt and close its business.

Head of research and conferences at Mindolo Ecumenical Foundation Dr Denis M'passou said this to a packed auditorium of university students at Ndola campus yesterday.

Dr M'passou who was invited to speak on why the church was opposing the introduction of scientific socialism in schools told the students that the church did not object to mature students studying scientific socialism, but was opposed to the subject being taught to young children who could not discern the truth from the false and the church maintained that the existence of God was the truth.

"As David pointed out, only a fool will say there is no God. Who wants his children to be taught into becoming fools and once they have been made fools how will they get rid of that stupidity?"

Zambia had chosen the philosophy of Humanism as its guiding principle and as it was now the country was in a mixed economy and President

Kaunda had clearly said in Humanism Parts One and Two that the road to Humanism from the present economy must of necessity pass through socialism.

This was acceptable to the church, but the problem was that the church had not been told why this road had been abandoned in favour of something which the President himself condemned in his Humanism in Zambia book.

The President writes that while a communist believes in what is generally called scientific socialism, a Humanist believes that it is impossible for man to live by bread alone.

A true communist believes not in the superbeing or in life after death. His religion was his ideology while on the other hand a humanist believed in the presence of a superbeing as the source of life.

Dr M'passou said from this statement by the President all Christians including Dr Kaunda could not accept an ideology which taught that there was no God and that was why the church was against the teaching of scientific socialism in primary schools.

The church understood why Marx was disappointed with the religion of his time because it was not religion or God who was wrong, but the religious practitioners of that time.

The church cannot throw away the baby with the bath water. Religion was their baby and true religion was deeply concerned with social problems of man and society as a

whole and strove to develop the whole man and not just his soul.

Socialism without God or scientific socialism alienated the souls from body while religion which concentrated on saving souls only alienated the body and both were wrong and needed to be overhauled as two wrongs did not make a right.

A godless socialism led to slavery of man in new forms because when God's love, honesty, morality and integrity were thrown over board and force applied where brotherly love should have done better.

Scientific socialism as applied in countries like the Soviet Union could not work without casualties and what was needed was for African countries to develop their own type of socialism.

CSO: 4700/1423

## BRIEFS

MINISTER SAYS EXPATRIATES MAY LEAVE--Expatriate personnel on the mines who wish to leave before their contracts expire are free to do so, Minister of State for Mines Mr Mathews Makayi said. Mr Makayi said in an interview that for a long time, the mining industry had been misdirected because it always looked forward to expatriates for answers. He was commenting on reports that about 500 expatriates with the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) were threatening to leave because they did not like the newly introduced cost-saving measures. The minister said he had not heard about the 500 expatriates' plan but it was part of the cost-saving measures to phase out the same number of alien expertise when their contracts expire. The mining industry had been misdirected for a long time because it was widely thought that expatriate personnel would provide the answers to the problems it was facing. More emphasis would now be laid on giving the best expertise to local people who would bear the brunt of the economy and stay in Zambia whereas expatriates would always go when things were not good for them. For sometime now, expatriates had not been effectively training local people to take over their jobs because they feared that their contracts would be terminated much earlier. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 10 Jun 82 p 1]

UNIP SECRETARY IN MOSCOW--Moscow--Party Secretary-General Mr Humphrey Mulemba arrived here today on the first leg of a seven nation tour of East European socialist countries. The Party chief is leading a high level Party delegation at the invitation of the socialist countries to discuss bilateral talks between UNIP and communist parties in those countries. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Jun 82 p 1]

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July 12, 1982